

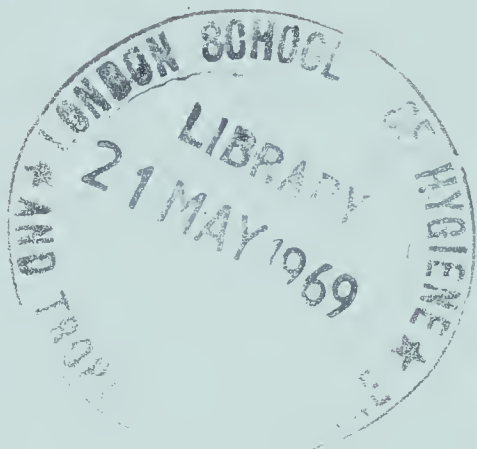


THE HEALTH OF LEICESTER DURING 1961



B. J. L. MOSS
M.B., B.S.(LONDON), D.C.H., D.P.H.

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THE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT UPON

**THE HEALTH OF
LEICESTER
DURING
1961**

B. J. L. MOSS

M.B., B.S.(LONDON), D.C.H., D.P.H.

CITY OF LEICESTER

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(As constituted 31st December, 1961)

Chairman

Mr. N. R. HANGER

Vice-Chairman

Mr. E. E. HAINES

Ald. S. COOPER	Mrs. M. N. JACKSON	Mr. A. ROSE
Mr. F. G. GUMBRILL	Mr. A. E. MATTLOCK	Mrs. P. SMITH
Ald. W. E. HOWELL	Mr. W. G. PAGE	Mr. B. TOFT
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Ald. F. J. JACKSON	Mrs. F. F. L. RILEY	Mr. F. C. TUCKER

Co-opted Members

Mr. H. N. T. STAUNTON Dr. G. WARING-TAYLOR

The Committee meet on the 3rd Friday in each month in the Committee Room, Town Hall, at 3.15 p.m.

Health Inspection Sub-Committee

Ald. S. COOPER	Mr. W. G. PAGE
Mr. E. E. HAINES (<i>ex-officio</i>)	Mr. D. E. PEARSON
Mr. N. R. HANGER (<i>ex-officio</i>)	Mrs. F. F. L. RILEY
Mrs. C. E. JACKSON	Mr. A. ROSE
Ald. F. J. JACKSON	Mr. B. TOFT
Mrs. M. N. JACKSON	Mr. F. C. TUCKER

City Ambulance Service Sub-Committee

Ald. S. COOPER	Ald. F. J. JACKSON
Mr. F. G. GUMBRILL	Mr. A. E. MATTLOCK
Mr. E. E. HAINES (<i>ex-officio</i>)	Mr. D. E. PEARSON
Mr. N. R. HANGER (<i>ex-officio</i>)	Mrs. P. SMITH
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Co-opted Members

Mr. H. N. T. STAUNTON Dr. G. WARING-TAYLOR

Mental Health Services Sub-Committee

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Mrs. C. E. JACKSON	Mrs. M. M. TROTTER

Co-opted Members

Dr. H. B. KIDD	Mr. H. N. T. STAUNTON
Dr. A. A. VALENTINE	Dr. G. WARING-TAYLOR

Maternity and Child Welfare and Home Nursing Sub-Committee

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Co-opted Members

Mrs. V. R. HART
Mrs. B. C. JENNINGS

Mrs. J. F. MITCHELL
Mr. C. NEST

General Welfare Sub-Committee

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Mr. E. E. HAINES (*ex-officio*)
Mr. N. R. HANGER (*ex-officio*)
Ald. W. E. HOWELL
Mrs. C. E. JACKSON

Mr. W. G. PAGE
Mr. D. E. PEARSON
Mrs. P. SMITH
Mr. B. TOFT
Mr. F. C. TUCKER

Co-opted Member

Dr. G. WARING-TAYLOR

QUALIFICATIONS AND DUTIES OF SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

As specifically requested in Ministry of Health Circular 1/54, the following details are given :

Medical Officer of Health

B. J. L. MOSS, M.B., B.S.(LONDON), D.C.H., D.P.H.

Exercises oversight and control over all the City's Health Service, advises all Committees of the Corporation on medical matters, and acts as Principal School Medical Officer.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

T. A. I. REES, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., D.I.H., D.C.H., D.obst.R.C.O.G.

Acts as Deputy to the Medical Officer of Health, including the School Health Service, and particularly supervises the work of the City Ambulance Service and the control of infectious disease.

Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare

KATHLEEN J. C. SHAW, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.

Responsible for the control of the Maternity and Child Welfare Service, including the Health Visitor, Midwifery, and Day Nursery and Clinic Services.

Tuberculosis Officer

C. M. CONNOLLY, B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Though primarily appointed by and responsible to the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board as Consultant Chest Physician, and in this capacity, in charge of the Leicester Chest Clinic and of beds at the Leicester Isolation Hospital and Chest Unit, is also responsible, in co-operation with the Medical Officer of Health, for the preventive side of the campaign against tuberculosis.

Public Analyst

F. C. BULLOCK, B.Sc., P.A.Inst.W.E., F.R.I.C.

Responsible for the work of the Public Analyst's Laboratory and for the analysis of and reporting on samples of Foods and Drugs and other matters.

Chief Public Health Inspector

G. A. HILLER, F.R.S.H., A.M.I.S.E., F.S.I.A.

Responsible for the work of the Public Health Inspection Department.

Chief Administrative Assistant

F. KELLETT, F.C.C.S.

Responsible to the Medical Officer of Health for all the lay administration of the Department, and for the work of all the non-professional staff.

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*To the Chairman, the Lord Mayor, and the Members of the
City Health Committee*

Mr. Chairman, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the Health of Leicester for the year 1961.

Each year a review is made of the changing conditions in the City and of the work of the Department as a whole. It is often with mixed feelings that the report is compiled, for the rate of progress is always slower than hoped for at the beginning of the year.

Whereas at the beginning of the century there were tremendous changes in environmental conditions, the later years saw improvement in therapeutic services, particularly the control or elimination of many of the infectious diseases. During the fifties increasing emphasis was directed towards developing the social services. Now emphasis is moving towards the provision of a full and comprehensive service for those who suffer from mental disorders of various types. Despite the changing pattern that has occurred, it must not be forgotten that the health and security of the population is only maintained by the constant vigilance of those responsible for all the various facets of the health service. As unity in seeking new methods to conquer disease developed between general practitioners, hospitals and local health authorities in times of adversity, such as epidemics, so must this be continued in an effort to bring succour to those affected in mind.

Population

There has been a further slight fall in the population from 273,370 to 273,130. This is due to the steady clearance of the centre of the City for office or industrial purposes.

Illegitimate Births

The total live births have increased by 125. Amongst the total births, however, there was an increase of 102 illegitimate births, the illegitimate birth rate having increased from 7.48 to 9.46 per hundred total live births.

Neo-natal and Perinatal Mortality

The slight increase in the number of deaths occurring in children under the age of four weeks was off-set by a substantial reduction in the perinatal mortality. This has dropped from 37.63 to 30.55 per thousand total live and stillbirths. It is hoped that this will continue to fall.

Deaths

There was a slight reduction in the deaths due to various types of heart disease.

The increased deaths due to pneumonia and bronchitis were no doubt precipitated to a great extent by the prolonged period of fog towards the end of the year. Atmospheric pollution is indeed a serious hazard to those living in industrial cities and is a strong reason for pressing ahead as quickly as possible with the smoke control schemes for the City. Leicester is still regarded as one of the black areas in the country—not a good point in regard to publicity.

Motor Vehicle Accidents

Each year, in Leicester, some 30 to 35 people are killed on the roads. Although legislation recently introduced has been aimed at improving the standard of vehicles driven on the road, any suggestion that elderly drivers should undergo a somewhat similar scrutiny is strongly resented. It has been recommended that after the age of 60 application for the three-year renewal of a driving licence should be supported by medical proof of fitness to drive.

Similarly, a man making a first application may be so severely sub-normal that he is unable to read or write and yet he is able to obtain a provisional licence to drive a motor cycle; surely a lethal weapon in the hands of the inexperienced.

Immunisation

The figures for poliomyelitis immunisation are not as good as anticipated, due in great part to the shortage of vaccine supplies which occurred from the autumn of 1961. This shortage arose at a time when the outbreak in Hull had encouraged the public to seek protection. In the circumstances it was extremely fortunate that only three cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the City.

Improvement has taken place in the amount of immunisation carried out in the City but comparison with other large towns (as shown on page 4) shows that Leicester still has a long way to go. Certainly the recent outbreaks of smallpox in other parts of the country stimulated

some sections of the population to obtain immunisation for themselves and their families.

Details in regard to this will be given in the report for the current year.

Tuberculosis

The number of deaths and notified cases of tuberculosis has been steadily falling for some years. This decrease has been partly due to the improvement in environmental conditions, and partly related to a series of drugs which have proved most beneficial in the treatment of this disease.

Improved facilities for the rapid movement by air travel of susceptible population present new problems in the control of infectious disease. Reports from other parts of the country have indicated that although there is some risk of importing the disease, there is an even greater risk that the immigrant population, due to their low natural immunity, will be more susceptible to infection arising in this country. They are particularly liable to diseases such as tuberculosis, as they tend to congregate in the poorer areas of towns and cities. A careful watch is, therefore, being maintained to determine any local increase in the amount of tuberculosis.

Public Health Inspection Department

There remains some difficulty in the administration of this department, as a portion of the staff still remains at 18 Highcross Street. Particularly commendable has been the work of the small section undertaking the planning and development of the smoke control areas. These officers by their courtesy and enthusiasm have fostered excellent relations with the public, who very readily accept their sound advice.

Nursing Staff

There are still some people who are not prepared to accept that there is a shortage of nurses, but to those of us who have to make a few nurses go a long way, the shortage is very real.

In order to relieve the highly skilled health visitor of some of her more routine duties, clinic nurses have been introduced to a greater extent to undertake the work of the welfare clinics. Many of these nurses, in addition to holding the S.R.N. certificate, have had a wide experience in paediatrics, and are of great assistance in the work of the clinics.

Similarly, it has been necessary to delegate some of the routine work of the district nurses. Although at first this caused some concern, the

arrangement has proved very satisfactory and part-time nursing staff undertake much of the routine bathing and general nursing care, thus relieving the skilled nurse to undertake the more complicated techniques.

Although the recent introduction of the five-day ward at the Leicester Royal Infirmary has added to the work of the district nurses, the increased variety of cases seen has made the work most rewarding.

Mental Health

The development that has taken place within the field of mental health, subsequently to the 1959 Act, has made it essential that the staff of this section should be expanded. A complete review of the work of the department was carried out and as a result the number of mental welfare officers has been increased.

Improved methods of filing and documentation have also been introduced.

Unfortunately it has not been possible to build the Adult Training Centre envisaged in earlier reports. As an emergency measure a small workshop has been established in a temporary building, but the delay in the provision of adequate accommodation for the adult mentally handicapped patient has led to further embarrassment of the waiting list for the Emily Fortey School.

The Braunstone Adult Training Centre provides for a very limited number of patients, as the premises are inadequate and could only be adapted at very considerable expense.

Until such time as the older patients can be decanted to suitable premises a number of adults and children will continue to be deprived of an opportunity for adequate training.

Acknowledgment must be made to Dr. H. B. Kidd and Dr. A. A. Valentine, Medical Superintendents of the Towers and Glenfrith Hospitals, respectively, for the help and encouragement that they have given in developing the care and after-care services required for mentally disordered patients.

Thanks are also due to Mrs. A. Crumbie, of the British Red Cross Society, who has provided a number of small contracts for the Adult Training Centre. The manufacture of some of these aids for the handicapped has amply demonstrated the ability of many of the patients to develop manipulative skills. In addition, the "boys" greatly appreciate that they are able to make things for other people perhaps more handicapped than themselves.

Thanks are also due to the staff of the department who by their optimism and enthusiasm have enabled the work of the department during the year to be completed.

Finally, I would like to thank you, Sir, and your Committee for the help and guidance that you have given to me throughout the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

B. J. L. MOSS, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

Health Department,
Grey Friars,
Leicester.
(Tel. No. 25326)

6th June, 1962

ANNUAL REPORT 1961

SECTION A

Statistics of the Area

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

Population (estimated), mid-1961	..	..	..	273,130
Population at Census, 23rd April, 1961	..	..	..	273,298
Marriages..	..	..	..	2,297
Area Comparability Figure: Births	..	..	..	1.01
Deaths	..	..	..	1.01
Live births (corrected):				
Number	..	..	..	4,671
Rate per 1,000 population (standardised birth-rate=17.27)				17.10
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	..	..	9.46%
Stillbirths: Number	..	..	..	76
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	..	..	..	16.01
Total live and stillbirths	..	..	..	4,747
Infant deaths (deaths under one year)	..	..	..	111
Infant Mortality Rates:				
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	..	..	..	23.76
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..	..	23.88
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	..	..	22.62
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	..	..	..	18.20
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	..	..	..	14.77
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	..	..	..	30.55
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)				
Number of deaths	..	..	..	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	..	..	..	0.00
Deaths (corrected for transferable deaths)	..	..	..	3,377
Death-rate (standardised death-rate=12.48)	..	..	..	12.36
Zymotic death-rate (per 1,000 population)	..	..	..	0.245
Respiratory Disease death-rate (per 1,000 population)	..	..	..	1.46
Cancer death-rate (per 1,000 population)	..	..	..	2.02
Tuberculosis death-rate (per 1,000 population)	..	..	..	0.073
Phthisis death-rate (per 1,000 population)	..	..	..	0.066
Area of City (in acres)	..	..	..	16,990
Number of Inhabited Tenements, January, 1962	..	..	..	85,372
Number of Empty Houses, January, 1962	..	..	..	558
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1961	..	..	..	£4,830,869
General Rate for the year, 1961-62	..	..	..	22/2d. in £
				England and Wales
Birth-rate	..	..	..	17.4
Death-rate	..	..	..	12.0
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 Births)	..	..	..	21.4

(Registrar-General's Figures)

INFECTIOUS DISEASE—MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

		<i>Notifications</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Measles	.. ..	2,542 (2,867)	— (—)
Scarlet Fever	.. ..	64 (129)	— (—)
Whooping Cough	.. ..	105 (66)	— (—)
Diphtheria	.. ..	— (—)	— (—)
Meningitis	.. ..	3 (1)	1 (—)
Acute Poliomyelitis	.. ..	3 (1)	1 (—)
Encephalitis (Infective)	.. ..	3 (5)	— (—)
Typhoid Fever	.. ..	2 (—)	— (—)
Paratyphoid Fever	.. ..	1 (1)	— (—)

(1960 figures are in brackets)

PROTECTION PROCEDURES DURING 1961

	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>Over 5</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of children immunised against diphtheria only	43	202	245
Number of children re-immunised against diphtheria only	193	513	706
Number of children immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough jointly	156	202	358
Number of children re-immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough jointly	312	306	618
Number of children immunised against diphtheria/whooping cough and tetanus	3,480	130	3,610
Number of children re-immunised against diphtheria/whooping cough and tetanus	165	173	338
Number of children immunised against whooping cough only	4	1	5
Number of children immunised against diphtheria and tetanus	24	75	99
Number of children re-immunised against diphtheria and tetanus	10	34	44
Number of persons vaccinated against smallpox ..	551	480	1,031
Number of persons re-vaccinated against smallpox	22	320	342

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

During 1961 the following individuals received a course of two injections of poliomyelitis vaccine :

	<i>By Health Department</i>	<i>By General Practitioners</i>	<i>Total</i>
Children and young persons born in years 1943–1961	3,665	3,789	7,454
Young persons born in years 1933–1942	210	1,059	1,269
Persons born before 1933 and up to 40 years of age	725	3,210	3,935
Others	192	253	445

In addition, 165 persons received their first dose of vaccine and were awaiting the second dose at the end of the year and 106 persons received their second dose only.

A total number of 12,033 persons received third injections during 1961, 6,857 by general practitioners and 5,176 by the Health Department.

School children up to the age of 11 years are now recommended to receive a fourth dose and a total of 21,381 have taken advantage of this, 1,904 doses being given by general practitioners and 19,477 doses being administered at Health Department clinics or in schools.

Comparable Statistics—Immunisation and Vaccination

The following table, together with explanatory notes, shows statistics for vaccination and immunisation in Leicester, as compared with those for other large towns and also the County of Leicestershire.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION STATISTICS as at 31st December, 1961

- (1) Smallpox figures are calculated from the number of children under one year of age vaccinated during 1961, expressed as a percentage of the live births during the 12 months ended 30th June, 1961.
- (2) Whooping cough figures are the total number of children born in 1960 or 1961 and vaccinated during 1961 expressed as a percentage of the live births during the 12 months ended 30th June, 1961.
- (3) Poliomyelitis figures are percentages of persons born in years 1943–1961 who have been vaccinated since vaccination started.
- (4) Diphtheria figures are the percentages of the under five and under 15 population estimated to have been immunised during the years 1957–1961.
- (5) All percentages are approximate, and are calculated from returns submitted by the local health authorities.

Local Health Authority	Live Births in 12 months ended 30th June, 1961	Percentages Vaccinated				
		Small-pox Under 1	Whooping Cough	Polio-myelitis Under 19	Diphtheria Age 0-4	Diphtheria Age 0-14
Leicestershire	7,433	26	74	84	60	45
Bradford ..	5,552	1	63	70	45	39
Coventry ..	6,183	16	74	83	67	50
Kingston-upon-Hull	5,789	24	48	78	45	49
Leeds ..	8,852	36	77	75	58	47
Leicester ..	4,673	3	68	82	59	43
Nottingham	5,748	43	75	80	65	50
Cardiff ..	4,874	59	81	83	79	52

(The above statistics were received from the Ministry of Health, dated 16th May, 1962).

Yellow Fever Vaccination

In 1959, the Ministry of Health circularized local authorities with a view to designating more centres to perform yellow fever vaccination, in accordance with the International Sanitary Regulations.

After consultation with the County of Leicestershire authority, it was agreed that the City Health Department should provide this service for Leicester and Leicestershire.

The City Health Department, 1A Grey Friars, was then formally designated as an official Centre as from 1st July, 1960.

Vaccination is by appointment only, and is usually performed on a Tuesday afternoon by the Medical Officer of Health or his Deputy, the International Certificate of Vaccination against yellow fever being duly completed. There is a fee of one guinea, payable at the time of vaccination.

1961 was the first full year this service has been in operation, and the statistics for 1960 and 1961 follow:

1st July—31st December, 1960 ..	113
1st January—31st December, 1961 ..	225
	—
	338
	—

POLIOMYELITIS

There were three cases of poliomyelitis in the City during 1961. All were of the paralytic type and there was one fatality. All three were unvaccinated.

Case 1: A man aged 40 years became unwell on the 25th October and rapidly developed severe generalised paralysis and died on the 27th October. He had not been vaccinated against poliomyelitis.

The responsible virus was of Type I and although his wife and one year old son were excreting the virus, the disease did not develop in them.

Case 2: A boy aged three-and-a-half years developed acute poliomyelitis on the 24th October. The paralysis was not severe in this case and was confined to the left arm and shoulder. He had not been vaccinated against poliomyelitis.

The responsible virus was presumed to be Type III in this case, since the case's five-year-old brother was excreting Type III virus. No virus was cultured from the patient.

Case 3: A boy aged four-and-a-half years became ill on the 21st November and developed severe generalised paralysis. He had not been vaccinated against poliomyelitis. The responsible virus was of Type I.

His constant playmate, a little girl of three years, was also found to be excreting the virus but was unaffected. She had received a full course of poliomyelitis vaccine.

The above cases following on the severe outbreak in Kingston-upon-Hull once again show that the disease strikes hardest on the unvaccinated.

Other cases in late Autumn were notified as possible cases of poliomyelitis, but in every instance they were found to be suffering from virus diseases other than poliomyelitis.

DYSENTERY AND FOOD POISONING

1961 was a relatively uneventful year with regard to the incidence of food poisoning, but there was a marked incidence of dysentery. 1961 saw more cases of dysentery than for many years. Particular outbreaks will be described in detail.

Food Poisoning

During 1961, 91 cases were officially notified. Arising from the investigation of notified cases, and other cases brought to the attention of the department, 32 cases were confirmed bacteriologically in all.

<i>Responsible organism</i>				<i>Number</i>
Salmonella typhi murium	..	..	..	22
„ newport	..	..	..	3
„ seftenberg	..	..	..	2
„ enteritidis	..	..	..	2
„ bredeney	..	..	..	1
„ lexington	..	..	..	1
„ heidelberg	..	..	..	1
Total				32

All the above cases were either small family outbreaks or single cases and there was no large outbreak of food poisoning in the City during 1961.

Dysentery

The incidence of dysentery was widespread throughout the City during 1961, particularly in the first six months of the year. 435 cases were notified during the year, and arising from the investigation of these cases and others brought to the attention of the department, 535 cases were confirmed bacteriologically in all. Of these, 534 were positive for *Shigella sonnei* and one was positive for *Shigella flexneri*.

With a high general incidence of dysentery it was inevitable that day nurseries and schools should be affected. Six day nurseries out of ten had outbreaks of dysentery during 1961.

Frank Street Day Nursery

A very severe outbreak started in mid-January and by the end of the month so many children and staff were affected that the nursery was closed completely from 1st February, 1961 until the 13th February, 1961. 45 children were positive for *Shigella sonnei* and 11 staff. Only six children and two of the staff remained unaffected throughout.

Bedford Street Day Nursery

Throughout January four cases of dysentery were confirmed and one in February. As a result of preventive measures taken there was no further spread. In October there was a sharper outbreak in the nursery when 12 children were affected. Again, largely as a result of preventive measures, there was no further spread. At no time was the nursery closed.

Fosse Road Day Nursery

In the latter part of February and early March there was an outbreak amongst children and staff resulting in 22 positive cases amongst

children and three positive cases amongst staff. The nursery was not closed.

St. Martin's Day Nursery

An outbreak in March led to 20 positive cases amongst the children and one positive case amongst the staff. The nursery was not closed.

Fairway Day Nursery

During May, six children were positive for dysentery but preventive measures avoided any further spread. The nursery was not closed.

Sparkenhoe Street Day Nursery

An outbreak in late September and early October resulted in 11 children having dysentery. There was no further spread, and the nursery was not closed.

In the above outbreaks at the six day nurseries, the matrons and staff are to be particularly commended for their efforts in arranging sampling of staff and children at the nurseries, and for their efforts in containing the outbreaks. Only their strict measures regarding hygiene and disinfection prevented even larger outbreaks.

School Infection

A severe outbreak of dysentery occurred in March at one City primary school which received pupils from all over the City. In all, 29 children and three of the teaching and domestic staff were positive for *Shigella sonnei*. In addition, the children who were positive passed on the organism to at least eight home contacts.

From an epidemiological point of view, this outbreak was extremely interesting because after questioning and sampling it seemed very likely that the source of this outbreak was one of the kitchen staff who was the only common factor in relation to all cases. She prepared all the vegetables and served at the second sitting for lunch, and most of the cases were in that group. Unfortunately the source of this outbreak was, unbeknown to herself, a symptomless excreter or "carrier" of *sonnei* dysentery.

This outbreak could have been more severe had it not been for the co-operation received from the headmistress of the school and the School Meals Organiser. They recognised early on that there seemed to be a causal connection between the school meals and the illness of the children and notified the Health Department promptly. As a result, measures were taken early on which contained the outbreak and enabled cases and symptomless excreters to be treated. Arrangements

were made, not without difficulty, to provide meals from another kitchen until the school was declared free from infection. I would like to express my thanks to the headmistress and the School Meals Organiser for making easier what could have been a difficult task by their industry, help and ready co-operation.

In sampling all the teaching and domestic staff at the school, one of the kitchen staff was found to be a symptomless excreter of *Salmonella* paratyphoid B. As a result of treatment, after exclusion from duty, this infection was cleared.

In investigating and controlling dysentery and food poisoning in 1961, nearly 2,000 people were investigated in all—a very considerable task. I would therefore like to thank the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff, the Health Visitors, Dr. N. S. Mair, Director of the Public Health Laboratory, and Mrs. J. Carr, City Health Department, for their help and advice in these investigations during 1961, which was an unusually busy year.

Typhoid Fever

During the course of the year two cases of typhoid were discovered in the City. Both of these occurred amongst the Asian population.

Case 1: This was a man of 20 years. After a month's treatment in hospital he was discharged free from infection. No secondary cases occurred.

Case 2: This was a man of 31 years who stated that he was ill at the time of his departure from Pakistan. Subsequent to his arrival in this country he had been investigated in a number of hospitals in other parts of the country because of vague abdominal symptoms.

Late on Christmas Eve information was received that a faecal specimen had confirmed that he was suffering from typhoid. He was immediately admitted to the Leicester Isolation Hospital.

Despite long treatment he continued to excrete typhoid bacilli.

In addition to his physical illness, he was extremely mentally disturbed. Fortunately, of his own volition, he decided to return to Pakistan.

No further cases arose in connection with this patient.

TABLE 1

Showing estimated Population, Birth-rates and Death-rates (General and Zymotic) per 1,000 living during the last 40 years—1922-1961

Year	Estimated Population	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Zymotic Death-rate	Infant Mortality
1922	238,240	19.5	12.7	.5	87.8
1923	238,580	19.2	11.6	.4	84.0
1924	238,920	18.3	12.3	.7	79.0
1925	239,260	17.5	13.1	1.3	87.6
1926	239,600	17.2	12.4	.7	77.4
1927	239,940	16.5	12.7	.5	75.1
1928	240,280	16.6	11.4	.2	70.7
1929	240,620	15.6	14.2	1.3	80.3
1930	240,960	16.1	11.4	.4	55.7
1931	241,300	15.3	12.4	.5	63.7
1932	240,800	14.9	12.5	.8	70.0
1933	241,500	13.4	12.8	1.0	74.6
1934	241,100	14.2	11.7	.4	52.7
1935	261,000	13.9	11.6	.4	59.4
1936	261,800	14.5	11.6	.3	58.4
1937	262,900	14.5	12.5	.8	62.5
1938	263,300	14.7	11.2	.4	45.9
1939	262,900	13.9	11.5	.4	49.1
1940	259,400	13.9	14.5	.4	51.2
1941	265,310	13.9	12.2	.4	55.0
1942	259,400	16.7	11.2	.4	50.6
1943	254,800	18.6	12.8	.5	48.5
1944	257,450	20.3	11.9	.3	39.0
1945	256,960	19.2	12.2	.4	54.3
1946	269,320	21.0	12.2	.5	53.7
1947	275,830	21.9	12.2	.4	47.2
1948	280,300	19.1	10.8	.45	38.3
1949	283,400	17.9	11.6	.59	23.8
1950	287,520	16.4	11.5	.58	29.5
1951	284,700	16.2	12.4	.09	25.2
1952	285,900	15.9	11.4	.09	24.2
1953	286,500	16.0	11.2	.20	24.8
1954	287,300	15.3	11.2	.09	27.2
1955	286,300	14.8	12.0	.15	23.4
1956	284,000	15.4	11.3	.11	19.7
1957	281,200	15.7	11.3	.19	17.6
1958	277,700	16.0	12.0	.086	25.45
1959	275,400	16.5	12.3	.34	20.88
1960	273,370	16.63	12.64	.051	24.42
1961	273,130	17.10	12.36	.245	23.76

TABLE 2—CAUSES OF DEATH

CLASSIFICATION	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
TOTAL DEATHS	M	1669	65	8	7	75	468	1046
	F	1708	46	4	4	53	276	1325
1. Tuberculosis of Respira- tory System	M	17	—	—	—	3	7	7
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
2. Other forms of Tubercu- losis	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
3. Syphilitic Disease ..	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
4. Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infec- tions	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ..	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Para- sitic Diseases	M	3	—	—	1	—	—	2
	F	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
10. Cancer of Stomach ..	M	37	—	—	—	—	22	15
	F	29	—	—	—	—	6	23
11. Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	M	109	—	—	—	2	69	38
	F	11	—	—	—	1	4	6
12. Cancer of Breast ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	62	—	—	—	5	29	28
13. Cancer of Uterus ..	F	22	—	—	—	5	11	6
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms..	M	135	—	—	—	6	48	81
	F	139	—	—	1	5	49	84
15. Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	M	6	—	—	—	2	2	2
	F	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
16. Diabetes.. ..	M	6	—	—	—	—	3	3
	F	14	—	—	—	—	2	12
17. Vascular Lesions of Ner- vous System	M	274	—	—	—	2	51	221
	F	389	—	—	—	1	39	349
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	303	—	—	—	5	116	182
	F	209	—	—	—	1	35	173

TABLE 2 (continued)—CAUSES OF DEATH

CLASSIFICATION	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	31	—	—	—	—	9	22
	F	44	—	—	—	—	3	41
20. Other Heart Disease ..	M	199	—	—	—	8	23	168
	F	276	—	—	—	4	26	246
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	54	—	—	—	1	13	40
	F	66	—	—	—	3	9	54
22. Influenza	M	18	—	—	—	—	4	14
	F	36	—	—	—	1	4	31
23. Pneumonia	M	80	2	1	—	1	20	56
	F	89	4	—	—	5	10	70
24. Bronchitis	M	151	—	3	—	3	38	107
	F	60	2	1	—	—	11	46
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	8	—	—	—	1	2	5
	F	10	—	—	—	—	2	8
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	16	—	—	—	2	3	11
	F	12	—	—	—	—	1	11
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	M	3	2	—	—	—	1	—
	F	14	2	1	—	1	1	9
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	17	—	—	—	2	5	10
	F	13	—	—	1	—	4	8
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	M	20	12	1	4	1	2	—
	F	10	9	—	1	—	—	—
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	M	107	46	2	—	8	16	35
	F	123	26	—	—	8	19	70
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	22	—	1	1	10	3	7
	F	13	—	—	—	3	5	5
34. All Other Accidents ..	M	22	3	—	1	8	3	7
	F	42	1	2	1	2	1	35
35. Suicide	M	20	—	—	—	8	7	5
	F	14	—	—	—	7	4	3
36. Homicide and Operations of War	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 3
Showing the number of Deaths from certain Infectious Diseases
in the Ten Years 1952-1961

Disease	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Measles	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough ..	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Diarrhoea } Under two Enteritis } years of age	5	4	4	2	2	1	2	3	2	5
Influenza	7	29	3	25	16	37	7	80	4	54
Puerperal Fever ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	0	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Poliomyelitis	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	114	128	99	148	113	128	153	148	144	169

TABLE 4
CANCER STATISTICS, 1951-61
(Calculated locally)

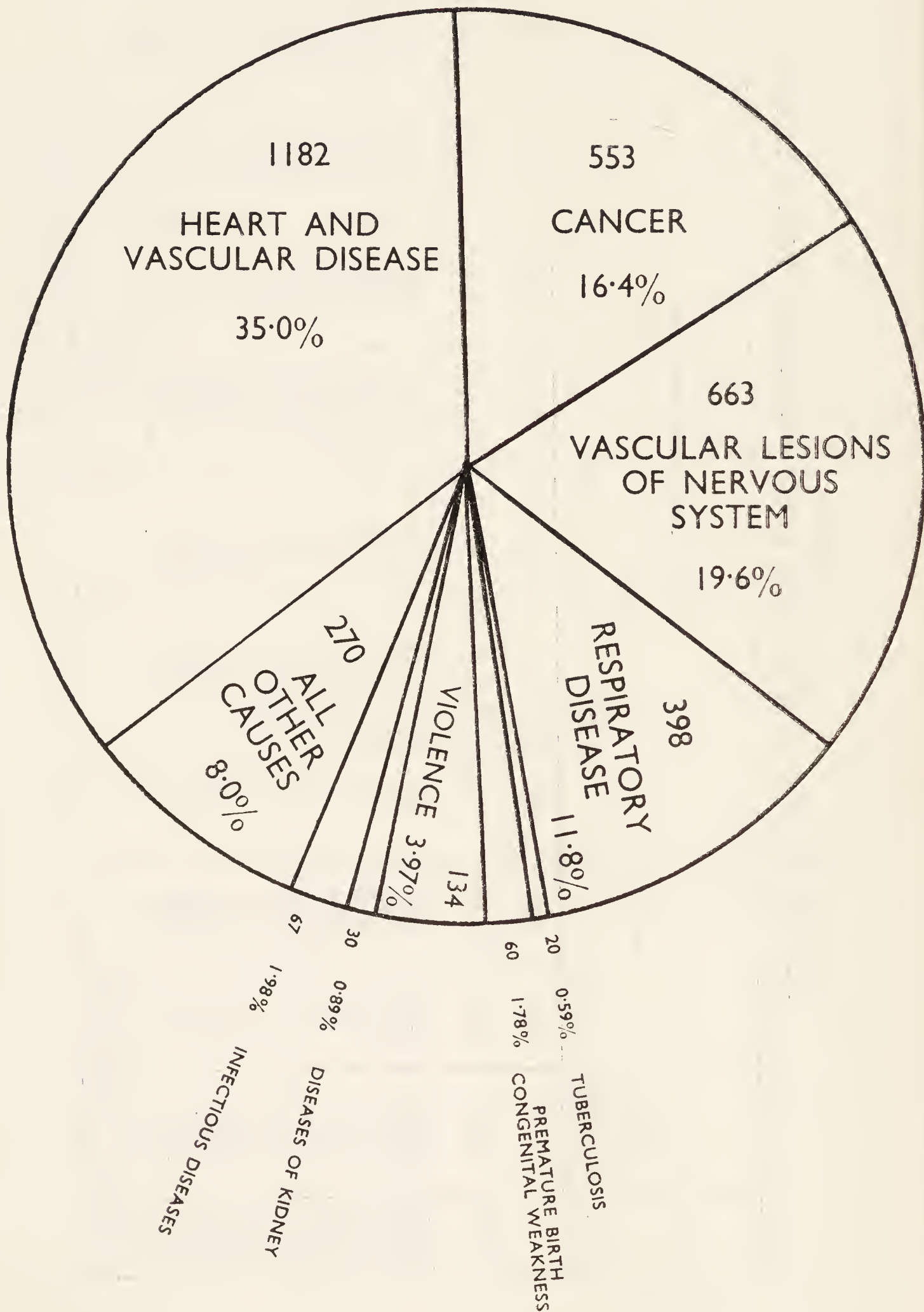
Year	Total Cancer Deaths	Cancer Deaths —per cent. of Total Deaths	Cancer Death- rate per 100,000 Population
1951	579	16.4	203
1952	593	18.2	207
1953	527	16.4	184
1954	583	17.9	202
1955	542	15.8	189
1956	566	17.7	199
1957	584	18.4	209
1958	604	18.3	217
1959	606	17.9	220
1960	657	19.0	240
1961	553	16.4	202

TABLE 5
DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS AND PERCENTAGES TO TOTAL DEATHS

Year	Total number of deaths	Age groups and percentages									
		0—		1—4		5—44		45—64		65—	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1932	3,022	251	8.31	84	2.78	477	15.78	773	25.58	1,437	47.55
1952	3,254	110	3.38	25	0.77	216	6.64	802	24.65	2,101	64.57
1953	3,206	114	3.56	22	0.69	196	6.11	782	24.39	2,092	65.25
1954	3,240	120	3.70	15	0.46	196	6.05	767	23.67	2,142	66.11
1955	3,422	99	2.89	10	0.29	183	5.35	768	22.44	2,362	69.02
1956	3,200	86	2.69	16	0.50	134	4.19	724	22.62	2,240	70.00
1957	3,172	78	2.46	18	0.57	156	4.92	770	24.28	2,150	67.78
1958	3,333	113	3.39	17	0.51	151	4.53	791	23.73	2,261	67.84
1959	3,386	95	2.81	14	0.41	164	4.84	727	21.47	2,386	70.47
1960	3,456	111	3.21	14	0.41	146	4.22	806	23.32	2,379	68.84
1961	3,377	111	3.29	12	0.36	139	4.12	744	22.03	2,371	70.21

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, 1961

TOTAL DEATHS, 3,377



ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Percentage to total live births



*Figures not available

SECTION B

Miscellaneous Health Services

In this Section reports will be found on the following services :

- (a) Water Supplies
- (b) Sewerage
- (c) Cremation
- (d) City Ambulance Service
- (e) Mental Health Service
- (f) Home Nursing Service
- (g) Care and After-Care, Health Education
- (h) Home Help Service
- (i) Venereal Disease
- (j) Section 47, National Assistance Act and Section 172, Public Health Act
- (k) Children, neglected or ill-treated in their own homes
- (l) Prevention of break-up of families
- (m) Blind Persons
- (n) Re-housing on medical grounds
- (o) Medical examination of staff and entrants to the Corporation service

WATER SUPPLIES

I am indebted to Mr. H. Wallhouse, M.I.C.E., M.ASCE., M.I.W.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., Water Engineer, for the following report on the work of his Department during 1961.

Mr. Wallhouse reports as follows :

- “(a) The water supply in the City area of the Leicester Water Undertaking has been of good quality throughout the year and no restrictions on the use of water have been imposed during this period.
- “(b) Samples have been taken of raw and treated water from all water resources of the Leicester Undertaking, including water from the resources of the Derwent Valley Water Board and the River Dove Water Board. These have been examined by the City Analyst both chemically and bacteriologically and details of this work have been given by the Analyst himself in his section of the Report. In brief, he approved as safe and satisfactory for drinking purposes all samples of chlorinated water taken from supplies to the City and reported that all filtered water would be satisfactory if subjected to final chlorination.
- “(c) Apart from the tests made on water derived from treatment works, analyses have also been made regularly of samples taken from consumers' fittings in the City, and again the Analyst has reported favourably.
- “(d) Some reports have been received from consumers of brown coloured water in supply. This discoloration is caused by the action of the Leicester water on the old iron pipes of the water reticulation. In all instances action has been taken to remove the trouble either by flushing hydrants, scraping the water mains or by laying mains to obviate dead ends. All mains laid during the last ten years have either been concrete lined or constructed of asbestos, in order to avoid this iron discoloration.
- “(e) There have also been several reports received throughout the summer months from consumers about taste in their water supply. Many samples were submitted to the City Analyst and also to the River Dove Water Board's Chief Chemist for report and advice as to what action should be taken to eliminate the trouble. Treatment was made at the source works with activated carbon and other chemicals and flushing of

the water mains was done in the districts where tastes were reported. This taste phenomenon has not been traced so far to the initial cause and similar taste troubles have been reported from other water undertakings throughout the country during this last summer. Whether climatic conditions were peculiarly favourable to growth of taste producing algae in impounding reservoirs or in the River Dove has not been established factually, although this is suspected. Once the new reservoir at Melbourne is completed and in use, daily variations in the quality of the raw river water will be eliminated. The earliest date for this is mid-1963.

- “(f) In the early summer the Gilroes and New Parks Reservoirs were dosed with small doses of chemical to eliminate *ascellus aquaticus* in the water mains; these organisms were particularly numerous in the low pressure mains to the West and North of the centre of the City. In October similar dosing was done to Oadby Reservoir to eliminate *ascellus aquaticus* in the mains at Oadby and Wigston. The treatment was very successful but may have to be repeated during the coming year.
- “(g) There are approximately 94,000 houses supplied in the City, and of these it is estimated that 1,000 are supplied from communal taps fixed in yards; the population now supplied in the City is estimated to be 285,000.
- “(h) During the year the Health and the Water Committees gave approval to a reorganization of the quality control of water treatment. For over 30 years Mr. F. C. Bullock in his capacity as City Analyst has not only checked the quality of water put into supply, thus safeguarding City water consumers, but has acted as Chemical Adviser to the Water Department. With the impending retirement of Mr. Bullock in early 1962 it was decided that the quality control of all treated water put into supply by the Water Department and the River Dove Water Board should be done by the Chief Chemist to the Board and his staff, working under the administration of the Engineer and Chief Executive of the Board. In doing this work the Board will be acting as an agent for the Water Department, who now supply water over 806 square miles and to areas administered by 19 local authorities. The City Analyst will continue to check independently for the Health Committee the quality of water supplied in the City area. This new organization came into full effect in December, 1961.”

SEWERAGE

I am indebted to Mr. John L. Beckett, M.I.C.E., M.Inst.Mech.E., M.Inst.Mun.E., F.R.S.H., M.T.P.I., City Surveyor, for the following statement on sewage disposal.

“The existing sewage works consists of sedimentation tanks, contact beds, percolating filters and land treatment and these have been overloaded for some years. A new sewage disposal works is under construction at Wanlip which will cost approximately £2 $\frac{3}{4}$ million and is due to open in 1963/4. The existing works will then be abandoned.”

CREMATION

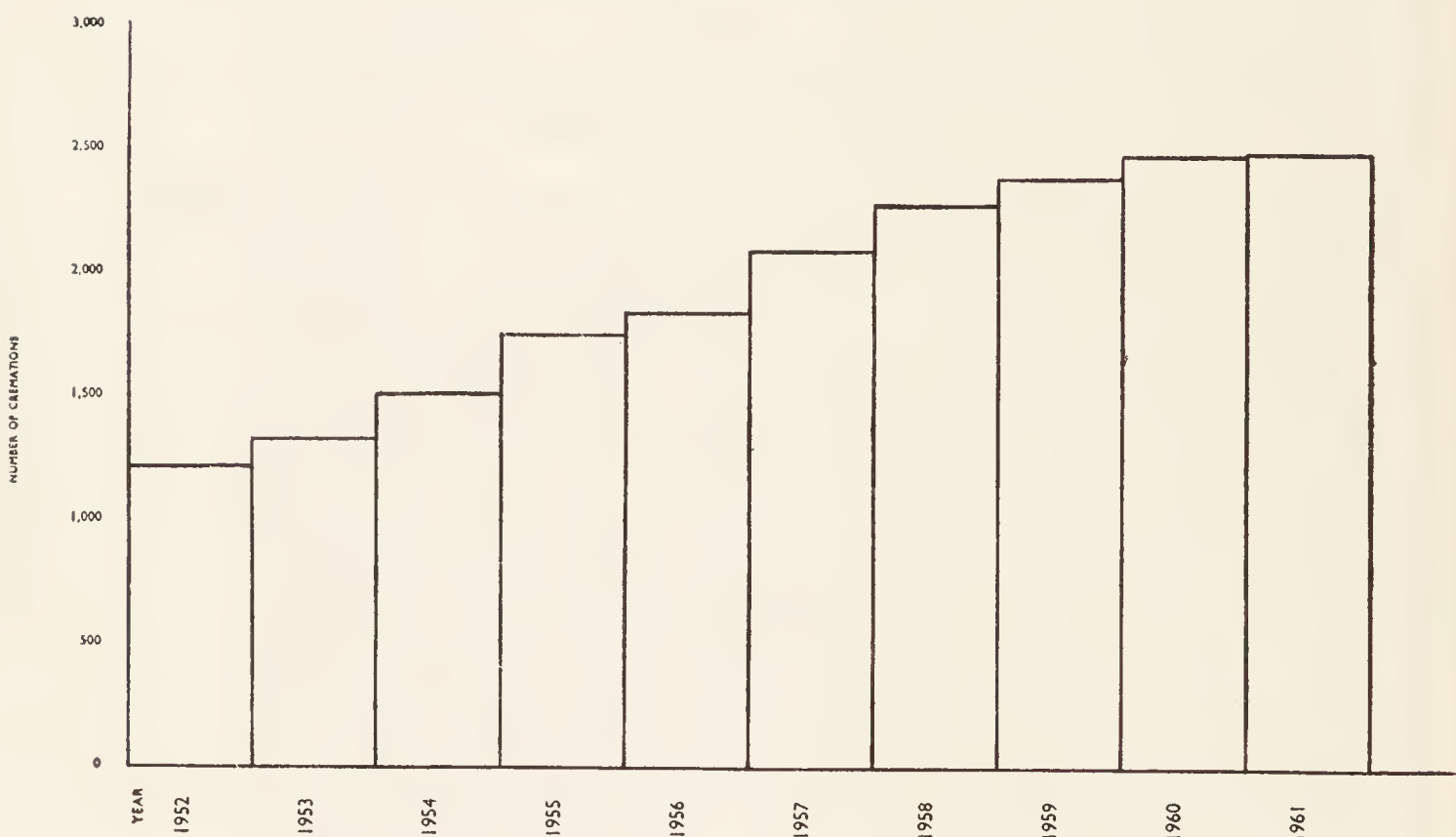
I am indebted to Mr. D. G. Clarke, Superintendent Registrar, for the following information, which is extracted from his Annual Report.

There are now 155 Crematoria in operation in Great Britain. During 1961 the number of cremations carried out at the Leicester Crematorium totalled 2,484, as against 2,479 cremations in 1960. Although this is the highest figure yet recorded, the increase of 5 is very small compared with those of previous years. This can be accounted for by the fact that during 1961, 457 cremations were carried out at Loughborough Crematorium, which was opened during the year. It will therefore be seen that the practice of cremation is still increasing considerably in this area.

Up to the 31st December, 1961, 28,218 cremations have taken place at Leicester Crematorium since its opening in 1902.

The histogram below shows the steady increase in the number of cremations during the last ten years.

CREMATIONS : 1952-61



CITY AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Mr. J. E. OSWELL, F.I.C.A.P., Chief Ambulance Officer)

During the year there has been a considerable increase in the number of calls made upon the service—6,330 more than in 1960—and consequently there has also been an increase of 21,084 miles in road mileage. It is very pleasing to see, however, that the average miles per patient has actually decreased by .028 from last year's figure.

Since 1957 there has been a steady increase in the number of calls made upon the service each year, these having risen from 88,988 calls in 1957 to 98,817 calls in 1961, whilst the corresponding mileage travelled has increased from 315,471 to 369,477 miles in 1961. However, the average miles per patient has dropped from 3.90 in 1957 to 3.74 in 1961. This is an indication that the service today is being run more efficiently and economically.

Once again the increase in calls is mainly due to "Out-patients" and is the result of the increased numbers attending at the Leicester Royal Infirmary and Leicester General Hospital. At the end of the year there has also been an increase in day patients conveyed to the Towers Hospital.

It is gratifying to note that there has been a decrease of 91 Road Traffic accidents within the city, but unfortunately there has been an increase of 170 "Other Accidents", largely accounted for by accidents within the home.

There has been a decrease of 69 patients as compared with 1960 in long distance patients conveyed by train. This arises from the construction of the new type of diesel coach which is now fitted with double seats on either side of the whole compartment, with no privacy whatsoever for stretcher cases. It is hoped, however, that in the near future the Ministry of Health, who were the instigators of patients being moved by train, will again approach British Railways to ascertain if special arrangements can be made for the continuance of this form of transport for stretcher patients.

LEICESTER CITY AMBULANCE SERVICE

	Total Calls, 1961	Total Calls, 1960	Increase of 1961 over 1960	Decrease of 1961 from 1960
Out-patients	69,634	64,368	5,266	—
Admissions and Transfers ..	8,860	8,069	791	—
Discharges and Convalescence	8,231	8,006	225	—
Maternity	1,541	1,416	125	—
Mental	48	101	—	53
Dead on Arrival	386	388	—	2
Infectious	150	133	17	—
Accidents (Road)	1,014	1,105	—	91
Accidents (Other)	1,885	1,715	170	—
Premature Cot	29	32	—	3
Other Authorities	73	88	—	15
Chargeable Transport	85	92	—	7
Gas and Air	3,777	3,792	—	15
Transport	1,726	1,885	—	159
Abortive	1,378	1,297	81	—
Ambulance Service, less train journey mileage and children to Occupation Centre :				
Total calls	98,817	92,487	6,330	—
Total mileage	369,477	348,393	21,084	—
Average miles per patient ..	3.739	3.767	—	.028
Children to Occupation Centre:				
Number	4,497	1,579	2,918	—
Mileage	5,632	1,843	3,789	—
Average miles per child ..	1.252	1.167	.085	—
Total calls	103,314	94,066	9,248	—
Total mileage	375,109	350,236	24,873	—
Average miles per patient, inclu- ding children taken to Occu- pation Centre	3.631	3.723	—	.092
Patients by train	259	328	—	69
Mileage by train	32,074	38,036	—	5,962
Average miles per patient by train	123.8	116.0	7.8	—

Staff

Agreement was reached nationally for the reduction in the working week from 44 hours to 42 hours as from 2nd January, 1961. In accordance with the Establishment Officer's instructions, the establishment was revised and the new establishment is shown in the following table.

			<i>Establishment</i>
Chief Ambulance Officer	..		1
Station Officers	..	..	2
Wireless Control Officer	..		1
Shift Leaders	..	..	4
Drivers—rotating shifts	..		56
„ —alternating shifts	..		2
„ —permanent days	..		4
Female Attendants	..	..	2
Telephonists	..	..	2
Canteen Assistant	..	..	1
Stoker Handyman	..	..	1
Mechanics	..	..	4
Coach Painter	..	..	1
Clerks	..	..	2
			—
			83
			—

There have been many times during the year when the amount of work has severely extended the service. It had been hoped that during the year the new staff structure would ease the situation, but owing to the increased number of calls, this has not worked out as anticipated.

Vehicles

The present strength of the service is as follows :

17 Ambulances	5 Sitting Case Ambulances
1 Sitting Case Car	1 Service Van
1 Utility Vehicle for towing purposes	

The vehicle replacement programme is still proceeding on a five-year basis and up to the end of the year only the large type ambulances have been replaced. Next year it is hoped to make a start on the sitting case ambulances.

Up to the end of the present financial year we shall have replaced fifteen of the old ambulances with new vehicles, the latter giving very satisfactory service besides looking more attractive than the old vehicles.

All the Health Department vehicles are maintained and repaired by the Ambulance Service mechanics at the Ambulance Station. The main difficulty in the mechanics' workshops during the past year has been

in keeping the eleven Cyclemasters roadworthy, owing to the lack of spare parts, as these machines have been obsolete for the past two years. These will be replaced in 1962 by a type of scooter more suitable for the Home Nursing Service.

The service still maintains and provides transport for the gas and air machines for domiciliary midwifery cases, the premature baby equipment for the care of premature babies at home, and the conveyance of milk to the Human Milk Bank. It also provides transport for midwives between the hours of 8 p.m. and 8 a.m., for the towing of the Mobile Clinic to the various sites within the City area and for the conveyance of mentally subnormal children to and from the Emily Fortey school as in the past.

Two-Way Radio

The use of radio communication has once again proved to be one of the main reasons for the saving of mileage.

The initial sets were purchased at the beginning of 1954 and it was agreed by the Committee that they should be replaced during the present year to conform to the recommendations made by the G.P.O. Radio Services Department regarding operational frequency changes.

A new complete radio apparatus was fitted during November, 1961, at a cost of £2,509 10s. 0d. There are still difficulties in contacting ambulances at the Casualty Department entrance of the Leicester Royal Infirmary, but early in 1962 a Monitor will be fitted in the control room and it is hoped that this black spot will be overcome.

Relationship with other Services

The long-standing friendliness and co-operation between the City and County Ambulance Services have continued during 1961. Where possible, long distance journeys are grouped together and in the case of accidents and emergencies, the nearest ambulance, City or County, is always sent to the scene of the accident.

The City Police are considerate to all the drivers and go out of their way at all times to help them carry out their day-to-day duties.

I would particularly like to thank the staff of British Railways for their excellent co-operation when patients are transported by rail on long distance journeys.

Civil Defence

Training of Civil Defence volunteers still continues. The instruction of the volunteers is carried out by the Civil Defence instructor, Mr. Wadeson, and three of the peace-time ambulance drivers who are qualified Civil Defence instructors.

Senior officers have taken special study courses at the Civil Defence Training College, Sunningdale, during the year.

Alteration to Control Room

During the year alterations took place to the control room, and when the new two-way radio sets were installed the telephone switchboard was taken out of the control room and placed in the next office. This has been of advantage to both the telephonist and the wireless control officer, since no longer does the voice of either impede the other in performing his duties.

New Blue Rotating Flashing Lights

These are now fitted to five ambulances on similar lines to the Police and Fire Services vehicles and they have been a big help in getting ambulances attending accidents through the town more expeditiously. It is hoped that in 1962 the remaining vehicles will be similarly equipped.

Ten-year Vehicle Test

During the year vehicles of ten years of age and over were required to be tested in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Transport. Ambulance vehicles were not exempt and all ambulances in this category were tested, found to be in good mechanical condition, and test certificates were issued.

Visitors and Lectures

A number of associations visited the Ambulance Station during the year and the Chief Ambulance Officer also visited various organisations, giving talks on first-aid and the working of the Ambulance Service.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the officers and staff at the Ambulance Station most sincerely for the able way they have carried out their duties and for the support they have given me during 1961.

Vehicle "Calls" by Road :	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	80,687	81,358	81,207	79,484	82,472	83,806	89,835	96,125
City Ambulance Service ..	1,940	2,325	2,257	1,504	1,419	2,135	2,652	2,692
St. John Ambulance Committee								
TOTALS	82,627	83,683	83,464	80,988	83,891	85,941	92,487	98,817
Mileage by Road :	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	349,727	320,812	312,881	310,105	315,446	316,886	339,169	360,747
City Ambulance Service ..	6,244	7,646	7,305	5,366	5,304	7,645	9,224	8,730
St. John Ambulance Committee								
TOTALS	355,971	328,458	320,186	315,471	320,750	324,531	348,393	369,477
Average Miles per Patient by Road	4.31	3.92	3.84	3.90	3.82	3.78	3.77	3.74
Patients Conveyed by Train :	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	153	242	321	376	296	294	328	259
Patients conveyed by train ..	23,278	31,625	38,590	44,901	35,295	30,641	38,036	32,074
Number of miles travelled by train ..	152.1	130.7	120.2	119.4	119.2	104.2	116.0	123.8
Average miles per patient by train ..								
Children Conveyed to and from the Occupation Centre :	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	25,142	23,847	6,563	—	—	—	†1,579	4,497
Children to and from the Occupation Centre	16,506	15,681	5,693	—	—	—	1,843	5,632
Mileage ..	.66	.66	.87	—	—	—	1.17	1.25
Average miles per child								

●Seven months only

†Four months only

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

(Mr. S. A. GOODACRE, Senior Mental Welfare Officer)

This report is in respect of the first complete year of work since the full legislative effect of the Mental Health Act 1959 was brought into operation in November, 1960. The year 1961 was one during which great efforts were made to plan and develop the community mental health services on the lines recommended in Circular 9/59.

Field work development and co-operation with all associated with mental disorder in hospitals and in the community progressed well. Our Mental Welfare Officer-Hospital Consultant relationship is very advanced. Our Junior Training Centre is well established at the Emily Fortey School where we work extremely closely with the School Medical Service. Further plans to allow many of the pupils over 16 to attend an Adult Training Centre were partially satisfied in September 1961 when we opened a pilot centre capable of having an ultimate maximum of 30 male trainees. Plans for additional premises for Adult Training Centre and Sheltered Workshop facilities able to accommodate 150 trainees of any category of mental disorder of either sex were deferred. A scheme to provide hostel accommodation and social club facilities has been made, but plans are not yet fully approved.

Staff

Inevitable staffing difficulties were experienced in all sections of the service during the year, but considerable progress was made, despite this major handicap.

At the Charles Street offices of the Mental Health Service, where the administrative and field work staff are housed, additional responsibilities in respect of individual patients, coupled with an increasing number of patients being referred, made an increase in field work staff an urgent priority. Approval of an establishment structure proposed in 1960 was deferred pending a review of the service by the Organisation and Methods Department. Interim staff increases were, however, agreed in January 1961, to provide a working basis until the review was completed. We commenced the year with a staff comprising the Senior Mental Welfare Officer, his Acting Deputy, 3 Mental Welfare Officers, 2 Social Workers and 2 Clerk/Shorthand Typists (one Mental Welfare Officer under establishment).

During the year the Acting Deputy left to take a senior appointment with another authority, and the senior of the two Social Workers retired on grounds of ill health. New appointments arising from the

interim staff increase, and to replace staff who left, were 4 Mental Welfare Officers and 3 Mental Welfare Assistants, all of whom needed to be trained on the job during the year, and who were reaching full effectiveness at the year's end.

The interim establishment which remained effective at the end of the year was the Senior Mental Welfare Officer, 8 Mental Welfare Officers, 4 Mental Welfare Assistants, 2 Clerk/Shorthand Typists. We were under-established by one Mental Welfare Officer and one Mental Welfare Assistant at the end of the year.

At the Emily Fortey School, our Junior Training Centre, the staff consists of a Supervisor, Deputy Supervisor, 5 Assistant Supervisors, 2 male handicraft teachers, 3 nursery assistants and one part-time laundress. There is also one full-time gardener/handyman, and part-time staff consists of one cook, one assistant cook, 3 kitchen assistants, 2 dining room assistants, 3 bus attendants, and 2 cleaners.

At the Adult Training Centre, Braunstone Avenue, the pilot project referred to previously, the staff consists of the Supervisor and 2 Assistant Supervisors.

To indicate the close working relationship between this Department and the Towers Hospital it is perhaps necessary to outline the basic plan.

The Towers Hospital, to which we admit almost all of our mentally ill patients who need in-patient care, is divided into three autonomous units each having male and female admission, short and long stay treatment and convalescence wards. Basically each unit is run by a clinical team consisting of a Consultant Psychiatrist, S.H.M.O., J.H.M.O., Registrar and a General Practitioner. Each team has an Assistant Chief Male Nurse and an Assistant Matron, its own Hospital Social Worker, Occupational Therapist and Chaplain. Each team has a life of its own, organising its own social and recreational activities for its patients, and is an individual unit, able to deal with all types of psychiatric in-patients and out-patients. A team is "on take" for a week at a time, although each team has its own weekly out-patient session. The patients and general practitioners can have the consultant of their choice. Once admitted or seen at out-patient clinics the patient is under the care of the team, who work together and are responsible for the patient throughout his stay in hospital and also for his after-care.

This plan worked successfully throughout 1960, and it was considered it would be further improved by similar active team association by Mental Welfare Officers.

On the 1st May, 1961, the M.W.O's were divided into three teams to work in step with the three hospital teams, each team consisting of 2 M.W.O's and one Mental Welfare Assistant. Each M.W.O. team is on call the same week as its appropriate hospital team and the intended deployment of the M.W.O's is basically this:

During the week Team 1 are on take, one M.W.O. and one M.W.A. are on call for all new referrals and psychiatric emergencies at the Mental Health Department offices, and one M.W.O. is at the Towers Hospital. The M.W.O. at the hospital is available for new patient referrals there, and is able to attend his team's out-patient clinic, can mix with his own hospital team members, visit his own patients on the wards and generally bring himself up-to-date with his own team activities. The 2 M.W.O's alternate each day between the hospital and the Mental Health Department.

Whilst M.W.O. Team 1 is working closely with its hospital team dealing with mental illness, Team 2 is working similarly with the Glenfrith Hospital, which deals with the city's subnormal and severely subnormal patients, and Team 3 is concentrating on the training needs of those receiving community care. Each M.W.O. team is basically responsible for one third area of the city, "trespassing" on other team areas when continuity in patient care is desirable. The joint teams now know each other extremely well and work together to produce better results for each and every patient. Access for consultation in any problem is simpler and joint opinions and resultant action is taken with the minimum delay.

This is co-operation and co-ordination in its fullest sense, and the team structure is an excellent foundation for the comprehensive mental health service of the future. The only necessary improvement to this present scheme should be to increase a single M.W.O. team strength to 3 M.W.O's. and one M.W.A. Outside the 3 teams it is considered desirable to have Social Workers to deal with a specific group of patients; for example, one to deal especially with the under 16's, their treatment and their training, one to deal with the less acute community care cases (later in the report these are referred to as case need category B patients), and as the service develops it will perhaps be necessary to have an additional Social Worker to deal specifically with the progressive training plans for those over the age of 16 years.

ACCOUNT OF WORK CARRIED OUT

Referrals

At the beginning of the year we had 1,308 live cases. During the year 766 cases were referred, making a total number dealt with during the year of 2,074. The source of referral of the 766 patients is shown in Appendix A.

Admission to Hospital

During the year 407 patients were admitted to psychiatric hospitals by officers of the Department, and there were 359 direct admissions to the Towers Hospital (no officer participation).

Of the 407 admissions

339 were to the Towers Hospital, Leicester
 10 were to Carlton Hayes Hospital, Narborough
 1 was to St. Andrewes Hospital, Northampton
 57 were to Glenfrith Hospital

407 Total admissions

The method of admission of the 407 cases was as follows:

Column A=New Cases

,, B= Cases previously known

			A	B	Total	1960
Informal	..	..	85	84	169	98
Sec. 29 (Emergency)	..		69	53	122	162
Sec. 25 (Observation)	..		9	10	19	
Sec. 26 (Treatment)	..		2	5	7	
Sec. 60 (Court Order)	..		1	2	3	
Temporary care..	..		1	35	36	50
Returned patients	..		—	51	51	26
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			167	240	407	336
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Those admitted for the 1st time	..	..	139
„ „ „ 2nd	„	..	71
„ „ „ 3rd	„	..	59
„ „ „ 4th	„	..	34
„ „ „ 5th	„	..	19
„ „ „ 6th	„	..	17
„ „ „ 7th	„	..	5
„ „ „ 8th	„	..	4
„ „ „ 9th	„	..	5
„ „ „ 10th	„	..	3
The returned patients	..	..	51

Total 407 admissions

All of the 51 returned were patients of the Towers Hospital. Little difficulty was experienced in encouraging those patients who had inadvisably left hospital to return for continued treatment. There is a good communication system, and this, coupled with an excellent Doctor/M.W.O./Patient relationship, the continuity of which is maintained in every necessitous case, helps tremendously in such cases.

The status of the 51 patients was as follows:

Informal patients	..	42
Section 29	„	1
„ 25	„	4
„ 26	„	3
„ 60	„	1
		—
Total	..	51
		—

Of the 57 admissions to the Glenfrith Hospital, 21 were for long stay care, and 36 were admitted for a temporary period either to afford relief for parents or to provide an observation period in order to diagnose and prescribe drug or other treatment aids towards improved home care. Our waiting list on the 31st December of subnormal and severely subnormal patients in the community who need long stay treatment or nursing care in hospital was as follows:

	Urgent				Non-urgent				1961 Total	1960 Total
	Under 16 years		16 years and over		Under 16 years		16 years and over			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Severely subnormal Cot and Chair ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	7
Ambulant ..	1	3	1	7	1	3	2	7	25	29
Subnormal Ambulant ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
Total ..	2	4	1	8	1	3	4	7	30	38

There are also 13 patients at present in the Towers Hospital who are considered to need accommodation and transfer to the Glenfrith Hospital. Whilst urgent and non-urgent categories of need are shown

in the preceding table, no really desperate case suffers from non-admission. Our relationship with the Medical Superintendent and his Deputy at the Glenfrith Hospital is such that we can usually obtain relief in the most pressing cases. For these two groups of mental disorder regular clinics are held at the Mental Health offices, at the Emily Fortey School or at the patients' own homes. Cases of difficulty are discussed, diagnosed and aided in every way possible.

Community Care

Of the 2,074 patients dealt with during the year, 465 ceased to be live cases at the year's end.

Those referred who did not need hospital care or further community care after initial action had been taken ..	125
Those who were admitted to hospital, but City M.W.O. follow-up was not necessary	39
Died, left area, lost trace	43
Finalised cases, no further need for active community care	258
<hr/>	
Total deletions from case load during the year..	465
<hr/>	

At the end of the year we had 1,609 live cases on the case register; the mental category classifications were as follow:

Age	Severe Sub-normality		Sub-normality		Psycho-pathic Personality		Mental Illness		Total		Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 16	77	51	—	—	—	—	—	1	77	52	129
16—30	180	151	8	11	6	3	60	53	254	218	472
31—60	193	140	4	2	1	—	238	249	436	391	827
Over 60	13	21	1	—	—	—	44	102	58	123	181
Total	463	363	13	13	7	3	342	405	825	784	1,609

The whole case load was also reviewed during the year and an analysis was made based on the following 5 case states:

A = Acute: Active cases with case work problems. Need for continued support at Team level.

B = Transient: Less acute cases. Readjustment almost complete. Practised eye need be kept on them by Department. Some of these at Team Welfare Assistant level. Not ready for delegation to other social agencies, i.e. Health Visitors.

C = Pending Assessment: Dormant perforce. Cases where recent contact has not been made since March, 1961. Visits not possible because of pressure of work re Acute cases. To be screened and re-classified at first opportunity.

D = Dormant: No acute need. Readjustment complete but District Health Visitor could be advised to watch for signs of relapse. May need help again at some future date.

E = Finalised cases: Improved sufficiently to seek aid again as a fresh case only. Visiting card given should this be necessary. To include those who are deceased, leave City, or whose address is not known.

At the time of the review and during 1961, 258 were considered to be E or Finalised cases and on 31st December the case load in the other 4 Categories was as follows:

Ages ..	Under 16 years		16-30		31-60		Over 60		Totals		Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A—Acute cases ..	76	51	96	80	113	123	20	30	305	284	589
B—Transient ..	—	—	55	50	99	79	10	25	164	154	318
C—Pending ..	1	—	58	34	140	102	15	26	214	162	376
D—No acute need	—	1	45	54	84	87	13	42	142	184	326
Total ..	77	52	254	218	436	391	58	123	825	784	1,609

Training

The Emily Fortey School has 135 places primarily for the training of subnormal and severely subnormal children under the age of 16 years. Until September we had no secondary establishment to which we could pass those reaching 16 years of age and we therefore have an accumulation of older pupils, the majority of whom will be passed on to Adult Training Centres and Workshops when such accommodation is available. The number of pupils on the register has been allowed to fall because of staffing difficulties experienced in the late autumn. A full complement of pupils was, however, arranged in December to commence the new term in January 1962.

The age range of the 126 pupils on the register at the end of term on 20th December 1961, was as follows:

	M.	F.	Total	(1960)
Under 5 years ..	1	1	2	5
5—10	21	13	34	32
11—15	21	19	40	50
16—20	11	8	19	25
21—30	5	14	19	23
31 and over ..	4	8	12	9
Total ..	63	63	126	144

Actual attendance during the 193 school days was 23,244, an increase of 649 over 1960, and the daily average attendance was increased to 121 against 119 in 1960, despite the lower number on the register at the end of the year.

Transport is necessary for most of the 126 pupils. 5 live near to the school, enabling their parents to take them each day, and 2 pupils are of sufficiently high a grade to use public transport. Three hired coaches and 1 ambulance are used, making a single run each morning and afternoon to provide transport for 119 pupils.

Periodic medical examinations were carried out by Dr. M. B. Pepper from the School Medical Service.

A Health Visitor attends each week.

Dental inspection and treatment was given by Dr. P. S. R. Conron and his report is given on page 38.

Re-examination of pupils to assess their progress was made by Dr. A. M. Brummitt. One pupil was referred back for education within the Education Department school system during the year, and this is only one of the many advantages gained by incorporating and co-ordinating the work of the Mental Health and School Medical Services in respect of the mentally retarded children.

Numerous visitors came to the school during the year, many as part of their training. They included teachers from training colleges, students from the university and technical college, health visitors, district nurses, general nurses, occupational therapists and trainees from National Association for Mental Health courses. Other visitors

were doctors, psychologists, architects and representatives from Australia, Austria and Pakistan.

Adult Training Centre

Pending approval of plans for a purpose-built centre, able to accommodate 150 trainees, we opened a pilot centre at the end of September for male subnormal and severely subnormal patients. By mid-October we had 10 trainees, all of whom had transferred from the over-16 group at the Emily Fortey School, and though it was intended that double that number would be in attendance before the end of the year, staffing problems here and at the Emily Fortey School prevented a further intake. Development will be furthered early in 1962. Here, trainees attend on a 5 day week basis from 8.45 a.m. to 5 p.m., and all make their own way to the centre, the use of normal public transport being a basic necessity for attendance. A small pocket money/wage allowance is made to trainees according to work done. For instance, trainees repainted their own premises and the estimated value was credited to a fund on which to draw individual trainee wages. We have found subcontract work difficult to obtain, but these are very early days of development and we have yet to prove our value.

Further Training Needs

Those who need Junior Training Centre accommodation

	Subnormal		Severely Subnormal		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Grand Total		Grand Total		Grand Total	
Under 16 years	—	—	21	11	21	11
					32	

Those who need Adult Training Centre accommodation

	Mentally Ill		Psychopathic		Subnormal		Severely Subnormal		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Grand Total		Grand Total		Grand Total		Grand Total		Grand Total	
Over 16 years:										
At E.F.S. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	6
In Community ..	13	7	1	—	1	1	14	9	29	17
Total ..	13	7	1	—	1	2	14	14	29	23
									52	

Further Training Needs—continued

Those who need Sheltered Workshop accommodation (not likely to progress to outside employment)

	Mentally Ill		Psychopathic		Subnormal		Severely Subnormal		Total		Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Over 16 years:											
At E.F.S. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	24	20	24	44
In Community ..	14	7	—	—	—	—	20	17	34	24	58
Total ..	14	7	—	—	—	—	40	41	54	48	102

Hostel Needs

Those who need Hostel accommodation

	Mentally Ill		Psychopathic		Subnormal		Severely Subnormal		Total		Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Over 16 years ..											
	25	6	—	—	2	—	14	19	41	25	66

The foregoing statistics do not include the need for similar accommodation which may be considered necessary for patients at present in hospital.

EMILY FORTEY SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE REPORT

As usual all the pupils in the school, including the crèche, were inspected, a total of 134 of whom 60 were defective, but not referred for treatment, and 51 were referred for treatment. Thirty one children attended Richmond House clinic for extractions only, once again being transported in each direction by the Ambulance Service. Forty nine permanent teeth and 11 temporary teeth were extracted for these 51 children.

This year I decided to attempt conservative treatment for some of the children and was delighted to note that none of the 9 children treated exhibited any fear of the air-turbine drill. I was able to fill 10 permanent teeth for these 9 children.

One partial denture was fitted for one child and one full upper denture was re-lined and fitted for one adult patient.

May I say, in this my last report on the dental treatment of the Emily Fortey School, how much I admire Mrs. Taylor and her staff and how fortunate the Mental Health Committee is in having such dedicated people at the school.

Year	No Treatment Required	Defective not Referred	Defective Referred for Treatment	Inspected	Anaesthetics Given
1961	23	60	51	134	31
1960	33	43	57	133	33

Year	Permanent Teeth Extracted	Temporary Teeth Extracted	Permanent Teeth Filled	Dentures Fitted
1961	49	11	10	2
1960	32	28	—	—

P. S. R. CONRON, L.D.S. R.C.S.(Eng.)

	Mentally Ill				Psychopath				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals				Grand Total	
	Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
General Practitioners	60	74	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	3	-	-	2	61	79	142
Hospitals: During in-patient treatment..	-	-	32	34	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	2	8	7	1	4	1	1	44	43	92	
Hospitals: After or during out-patient or day treatment.	11	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10	21	
Hospitals: After in-patient treatment	23	30	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	2	21	14	1	49	47	97				
Local Education Authorities..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	4	9	2	6	10	23				
Police and Courts	24	21	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	28	22	50					
Patients themselves	5	10	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	6	12	18					
Relatives	24	33	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	1	3	30	40	74					
Associates: Friends, Landlords, Neighbours, Employers.	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	10	15					
Social Agencies: Other Authorities and Departments, Probation, Welfare, M. and C.W. Dept. and voluntary bodies	34	36	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	54	109					
Consultant Psychiatrists: After domiciliary visits. All may well have been originated by General Practitioners	26	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	45	71					
Other Medical Officers: General Hospitals and unofficial referrals from Education Department Medical Officer.	14	13	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	15	8	14	14	54					
Totals	257	313	-	-	6	4	3	1	13	12	23	16	57	28	19	333	386			766

HOME NURSING SERVICE

(Miss A. RATCLIFFE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.)

In reporting on the work of the Service for the year 1961 the most outstanding development was the provision made for furthering the co-ordination of the Public Health Services in two of our areas, i.e. Belgrave and West End.

Belgrave Centre, 129 Loughborough Road

Early in the year the Committee approved the suggestion that minor alterations be made to provide office accommodation for the Home Help and Health Visiting Services. This was made possible by the Home Nursing Service vacating the outside district and waiting rooms to provide office and waiting room accommodation for the Home Help Service. The ground floor flat was also vacated and this, with slight alterations, made it possible to provide a District Room for the Home Nursing and area office for five health visitors, common room, kitchen and toilet facilities for personnel working from the centre. The Home Help office was opened on the 15th May, 1961, and the Health Visitors' office on the 19th June, 1961.

West End Centre, 62/68 Valence Road

At this centre the Home Nursing and Health Visiting Services, with various clinics, have operated successfully since 1958, so that when two offices became available it was decided that it would be advantageous to the community for the Home Help Service in this area to function from this centre, and on the 29th May, 1961, two Home Help Supervisors commenced to operate the local service from here.

During the short time the combined services have worked in these two areas, communication has been easier, resulting in a closer relationship and understanding of each other's work.

Home Nursing

The Service continues to operate from the three nursing centres with a Superintendent in charge of each area.

Location of areas

Central, 96 New Walk (Training Centre)

Superintendent, Miss E. C. Fraser, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.N.Cert.

West End, 62/68 Valence Road

Superintendent, Miss F. G. Markwell, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.N.Cert.

Belgrave, 129 Loughborough Road

Superintendent, Miss E. M. Kelly, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.N.Cert.

Patients for nursing care are referred to the respective Centre either by telephone, letter or direct contact by the general practitioner, hospital or other specified source.

Hours of service

The first nursing round commences at 8 a.m. followed by early afternoon, early and late evening rounds concluding at 10 p.m.

Staff

The Queen's Nursing Sisters and male Queen's nurses are responsible for the nursing care of patients in separate districts and they are assisted with the chronic nursing by the state enrolled nurses. The auxiliary nurses, under supervision of the trained personnel, perform the weekly bed baths for the long term and not seriously ill patients.

It is envisaged that any future developments in the service should include the employment of an increased number of S.E.N. for nursing the chronic sick, also auxiliary nurses for bed bathing duties, thus making it possible to use the skill of the fully trained staff to better advantage.

At the beginning of the year Miss E. O. Ashton resigned on her appointment as Queen's Visitor to the Q.I.D.N. creating a vacancy for a Superintendent (Training) at the Central area. Miss E. C. Fraser, Assistant Superintendent was appointed Superintendent to fill this vacancy and arising from this appointment was a vacancy for Assistant Superintendent. After repeated advertising it was impossible to fill the post, therefore to meet the immediate need a responsibility allowance was awarded to Mr. T. Eccles, male Queen's Nurse, and since March he has satisfactorily assisted the Superintendent in administration of the service in this area. At the close of the year the post was re-advertised and it is anticipated that an appointment will be made in the new year.

Four members of the staff left the Service—two for domestic reasons, one for work outside the City and one for work abroad.

In October Miss E. M. Sills, past Secretary to the Leicester District Nursing Association and since 1954 a member of the clerical staff in the department reached retiring age and left the Service. I would like to record the gratitude of the district nurses to Miss Sills for her unfailing help, loyalty and co-operation at all times.

Sickness has been of a minor nature, mostly influenza and colds. One nurse was off duty 59 days with sciatica.

Accidents. Four members of the staff were off duty for short periods—one cycle accident, one dog bite, one burn of face and one car accident.

Considering the hazards which obtain during the course of district nursing we are indeed fortunate in having such a low incidence of accidents to report.

Transport

	1958	1959	1960	1961
Cars owned by Local Authority	3	9	11	11
Private car owners receiving motor vehicle allowance	13	22	27	26
Private scooter owners receiving motor vehicle allowance	2	3	2	3
Other vehicles owned by Local Authority :				
B.S.A. Dandys	3	3	3	3
Cyclomasters	22	15	10	10

For economic reasons it was impossible to purchase any extra cars during the year, but it is hoped to remedy this in 1962.

The Cyclomasters are old, therefore requiring constant attention, often breaking down during the nursing round, causing serious delay in visiting patients. The Service is greatly indebted to Mr. J. E. Oswell, Chief Ambulance Officer, and his staff for servicing the Local Authority vehicles and for their tolerance and patience with the many Cyclomaster breakdowns. It is anticipated that early in 1962 much needed improved transport will replace the worn out cyclomasters.

Training of District Nurses

During the year, two training courses were held, eight students successfully taking the course, one student gaining distinction in the examination. Five students were trained for our own staff, one for Warwickshire, one for Northamptonshire County Council, also one for Leicestershire County Nursing Association.

Due to the shortage of an Assistant Superintendent, Miss E. Fraser, Superintendent (Training) has been solely responsible for the training

of the students, and I take this opportunity to record my thanks to her, also that thanks be extended to the lecturers, hospital authorities, general practitioners, Health Department staff and all who have helped in the successful training of the students.

Refresher Courses

Two Superintendents and six members of the staff attended residential refresher courses arranged by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing in the University centres of Southampton, Cardiff and Liverpool.

Nursing Appliances

With the increase in the number of patients requiring long term nursing treatment the demand for nursing equipment continued to increase. During the year 1,904 appliances were loaned, including 277 Dunlopillo mattresses, ordinary mattresses and beds, also hospital type bed with pulley, the remainder being the smaller equipment i.e. bed-pans, bed rests, air rings, mackintoshes loaned free of charge to necessitous cases.

There was an increased number of requests for the hospital type bed with pulley, which is useful equipment in the rehabilitation treatment of the handicapped sick.

The Dunlopillo mattress and ordinary single bed are loaned for long-term sick nursing, avoiding in many cases the development of bed sores, thus providing comfort and easier nursing for these very ill patients.

We are grateful to the Committee for providing an adequate supply of equipment which is a very necessary part of a District Nursing Service.

Nursing Work Statistics

Year	Total cases	Total Visits
1952	7,981	136,586
1953	8,381	157,198
1954	9,339	167,665
1955	9,382	166,983
1956	9,157	165,887
1957	8,726	168,399
1958	7,865	165,134
1959	7,181	161,317
1960	6,665	161,426
1961	5,974	168,372

Summary of work in each area

		No. of Cases		No. of Visits	
		1960	1961	1960	1961
Central ..	..	2,613	2,327	58,248	64,230
West End	..	2,055	1,935	58,062	53,626
Belgrave ..	..	1,997	1,712	45,007	50,516
Males nursed	..	2,603	2,417		
Females nursed	..	4,062	3,557		

Classification of Cases and Visits

		1960	1961	1960	1961
		Cases	Cases	Visits	Visits
Medical ..	..	5,088	4,461	126,820	132,311
Surgical ..	..	1,362	1,375	26,281	26,434
Notifiable diseases	..	13	5	78	38
Tuberculosis ..	..	79	63	4,246	3,731
Maternal complications	..	123	70	1,066	596
Casual visits ..	..	—	—	2,935	5,262

Source of Cases

				No. of Cases	%
General practitioners ..	..	..	..	4,257	71.26
Leicester Royal Infirmary	..	..	..	1,142	19.12
Leicester General Hospital	..	..	..	199	3.33
Hillcrest Hospital ..	..	..	..	7	.12
Other Hospitals ..	..	..	..	82	1.37
Chest Clinic ..	..	..	..	27	.45
School Medical Services	..	..	..	4	.07
Health Department ..	..	..	..	52	.87
Welfare Department ..	..	..	..	15	.25
Direct application ..	..	..	..	189	3.16

Average monthly case and visit load per nurse

		Case load		Visit load	
		1960	1961	1960	1961
Central ..	..	14	13	303	357
West End ..	..	14	13	345	372
Belgrave ..	..	13	12	270	350

Result of Treatment in Age Groups

	0-4	5-14	15-64	65 and over	Total
Recovered	243	161	1,298	1,002	2,704
Hospital	12	14	401	478	905
Died	3	—	184	541	728
Referred to Health Visitor	67	—	68	12	147
Referred to Nursing Home	—	—	7	42	49
Referred to Private Nurse ..	—	—	3	8	11
Refused treatment ..	—	2	1	4	7
Left the district ..	2	3	22	49	76
Other causes	—	—	42	41	83
Carried forward to 1962 ..	10	3	365	886	1,264
	<hr/> 337	<hr/> 183	<hr/> 2,391	<hr/> 3,063	<hr/> 5,974

Classification of Main Diseases, Cases and Visits

	Cases	Visits	% of total cases	% of total visits	Average No. of visits per case
Tuberculosis	63	3,731	1.06	2.22	59
Cancer	400	14,786	6.70	8.78	37
Other tumours	118	1,037	1.98	.62	9
Diabetes	145	18,229	2.43	10.83	125
Anaemia	384	10,033	6.42	5.95	26
Heart and circulatory ..	922	33,614	15.43	19.97	36
Respiratory	661	9,973	11.07	5.92	15
Digestive	783	7,713	13.11	4.58	10
Renal diseases	54	654	.90	.39	12
Generative organs—male and female	494	4,246	8.27	2.52	9
Maternal complications	76	630	1.27	.38	8
Boils, abscesses and skin diseases	424	8,733	7.10	5.19	21
Acute rheumatism	2	20	.03	.01	10
Rheumatoid arthritis ..	104	4,999	1.74	2.98	48
Diseases of the nervous system	334	16,990	5.59	10.09	51
Diseases of the eye and ear	106	2,263	1.77	1.35	21
Other specified or ill-defined diseases ..	497	14,138	8.32	8.40	28
Diseases of the bones ..	119	3,110	1.99	1.85	26
Congenital malformations	16	387	.27	.23	24
Infectious and parasitic cases	5	38	.08	.02	7
Allergic disorders ..	11	423	.18	.25	39
Accidents :					
Occupational	10	141	.17	.08	14
Road	74	1,661	1.24	.96	22
Home	118	2,668	1.98	1.59	23

Medical Cases

As will be seen from the statistical report there was a reduction in the number of cases with a substantial increase in visits. In 1960 the average number of visits per medical case was 25 as compared with 29 in 1961. This increase is largely due to the type of illness and prescribed treatment, this particularly applying to respiratory illnesses in the early part of the year. Many patients were aged requiring expert nursing care, and to whom two to four visits were paid between the hours of 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. Not having a night nursing service it was impossible to arrange for expert care to be given during the night. In a few cases the Home Help Service kindly supplied night sitters which helped tremendously, nevertheless, it was felt that a night visiting service would have benefited the patients and relieved the relatives and home helps of some responsibility.

There has been a slight decrease in the number of cancer patients, most of whom were in the last stages of illness requiring 24 hours nursing care. It is most helpful in these cases when we can call upon the Marie Curie Night Nursing Service, of which mention is made at the end of this report.

Surgical Cases

There was a slight increase in the number of cases and visits. In September of this year the Leicester Royal Infirmary commenced to operate a male five-day ward, the patients being admitted on Monday of each week, the operation performed within a day or so of admission and, when satisfactory conditions prevail, the patients are discharged home and transferred to the Service on the fifth day. The district nurses are pleased to participate in this scheme as it enables them to keep in touch with present day surgery. The number of patients transferred from the five-day ward during the period September/December totalled 65.

Tuberculosis Cases

Again there is a reduction in the number of cases and visits to patients in the care of the Chest Clinic and transferred for home nursing care.

				Average visit	
				Cases	per case
				Visits	
1956	..	..	247	11,481	46
1957	..	..	130	6,227	48
1958	..	..	82	3,893	47
1959	..	..	80	4,484	56
1960	..	..	79	4,246	54
1961	..	..	63	3,731	59

Notifiable Diseases

Very few notifiable diseases were referred and in these the infection was of a minor nature.

Maternal Complications

Where the condition of the mother or child is likely to infect other maternity cases or there is an infectious condition in the household, the maternity hospital, or more often the domiciliary midwife, refers the case to the Service, the home nurse carrying out the prescribed treatment until the condition improves and then the case is referred to the Health Visiting Service.

Source of Case

Again, the largest percentage of patients is referred by the general practitioners with whom the district nurse works in the closest co-operation. The referrals include all types of illness, including a large percentage of medical cases in the older age group.

Most of the surgical cases are referred from the local hospitals and are short term—others include longer term patients who require general care, including rehabilitation after fracture or surgical treatment.

The few referred from the Welfare Department are patients in the older age group awaiting admission to hospital or Part III accommodation.

Result of Treatment

Patients recovered were approximately 45.26%, being mainly in the younger and middle age groups. Patients referred to hospital in the middle group were transferred for diagnostic purposes or surgical treatment, whilst those in the older age group were transferred on account of unsatisfactory home conditions, living alone, or requiring constant nursing care.

The majority of deaths, as can be expected, occurred in the older age group, due to cardiac, cerebral or senile conditions, deaths in the middle age group being largely due to cancer. Congenital malformation was the cause of death in the three children.

Cases referred to the Health Visiting Service included maternity patients, infants, diabetics and a few old people.

Patients taken off for other causes were transferred to their own doctor, Works Surgery, or change of treatment which the patient or relative could perform.

Nursing of the Aged

Additional statistics in respect of patients 65 years and over are given below :

		Cases	Visits
Male	..	1,028	33,099
Female	..	2,035	66,253
		<hr/> 3,063 <hr/>	<hr/> 99,352 <hr/>

Assistance available

Family	..	.. 84.98%	Municipal Home Help	4.34%
Friends	..	.. 4.47%	Other assistance	.. 1.50%
Neighbours	..	.. 2.03%	None	.. .. 2.68%

Where nursed

In bed	..	.. 86.90%
Ambulant	..	.. 13.10%

Bathroom

Yes	..	.. 55.63%
No	..	.. 44.37%

Hot water supply

Yes	..	.. 54.27%
No	..	.. 45.73%

Water closet

Internal	..	.. 41.27%
External	..	.. 57.95%
Shared	..	.. .78%

Bed sores on first visit	..	233
Incontinent—urine	..	439
fæces	..	313

The statistics in respect of patients over 65 years of age reveal that approximately 50% of the total patients are in this age group and 60% of the total visits were paid to them, the female patients being in the majority. As most of the patients in this group require comprehensive nursing care, the average time required for each patient is at least 30 minutes and it will be appreciated that two-thirds of the nurses' time is spent in caring for the patients in this group. Many of the old people are dependent on elderly partners who get physically and mentally tired when the illness is prolonged, particularly when night attention is required. In many instances we have been grateful to the Home Help Service for supplying night sitters, also for their splendid co-operation in the daily general care of the sick and often lonely old people.

In 84.98% of the cases nursed help was received from the relatives. One of these was a centenarian living with her daughter. The old lady contracted a respiratory condition and nurse attended to give chemo-

therapy treatment, the daughter helping with nursing care. The old lady responded well to treatment which was discontinued after a few days and in two weeks she was well enough for nurse to discontinue visiting, and with confidence she left the old lady in the care of her daughter.

It is apparent from the statistics that many of our aged patients live in the older type of dwelling where there is no hot water supply or bathroom. With the demolition of old property in the city and provision of an increasing number of bungalows and flats, we anticipate improved conditions for more of our patients in the future.

Incontinence prevailed in 752 cases necessitating constant nursing attention. The Old People's Welfare Laundry Service is a valuable asset relieving the relatives of additional work and in many cases making it possible for the patient to be nursed at home.

Nursing of Sick Children

Statistics in relation to children

		Under 1 year		1-4 years		5-14 years		Total	
		Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
Male	..	116	948	142	1,721	111	875	369	3,544
Female	..	39	479	40	694	72	769	151	1,942
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	..	155	1,427	182	2,415	183	1,644	520	5,486
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					1960	1961			
					Children nursed	707	520		
					Visits paid	5,458	5,486		

There is a reduction in the number of children nursed at home. Three children died in the two lower age groups due to congenital malformation. Other diseases nursed included respiratory infection, otitis media, abscesses, post-operative circumcision and minor ailments. Treatments—chemotherapy and dressings.

Several children were referred from the local hospital casualty department for treatment after home or road accidents, some of whom required treatment for burns and scalds.

Co-operation within the Public Health Service

The co-ordination of the Health Visiting, Maternity and Child Welfare and Home Help Services at the three nursing centres is resulting in an understanding of the extent of the work of other people involved in the care of the patients, and must to some extent improve teamwork

and standard of care. We appreciate the assistance of the health visitor, particularly in relation to the diabetic, maternity and problem cases, and also welcome the visit of the health visitor students.

The Home Help Service is of immense value assisting the nurses in the care and welfare of the sick, and we are particularly grateful for their help in the care of the aged and lonely.

Appreciation is expressed to the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, School Health Service and Emily Fortey School for arranging extremely interesting visits for the district nursing students.

Hospital Service

Co-operation with the Hospital Service remains satisfactory. During the year 74 students from the Leicester Royal Infirmary spent an interesting and instructive day with the district nurses. It is anticipated that other hospitals in the area will avail themselves of the opportunity to allow their students to visit with members of the domiciliary services to learn a little of the social backgrounds of the patients.

During the district nursing training course a number of staff visited the Diabetic and Radiotherapy Departments at the Leicester Royal Infirmary, also the Wards and Departments at the Towers Hospital. We are grateful to the consultants, medical and nursing staff for arranging these visits, also to the Matron of the Leicester Royal Infirmary, Miss C. Bell, for the arrangements whereby eight male Queen's nurses visited for half-a-day the genito-urinary ward and theatre.

General Practitioners

As will be seen from the statistical report the general practitioners referred 71.26% of the total cases. The nursing staff appreciate the confidence the doctors have in the Service, also the opportunity they give them for consultation and discussion of the patients' problems.

Domiciliary Laundry Service

				1960	1961
Number of cases brought forward	..	..	..	34	60
New cases	..	..	..	161	216
				—	—
				195	276
				—	—

Number of applicants who died or were admitted to hospital before service commenced: ..	1960	1961
		14

Number of applicants who refused or did not require the service		8
---	--	---

Referred by:

District Nurse	175	198
Home Help	16	15
Health Visitors	4	2
National Assistance Board	—	1
	195	216

Result:

Died	110	124
Admitted to hospital	19	66
Service no longer required	6	20
Remaining on books and carried forward ..	60	66
	195	276

Patients living with relatives	177	231
Patients living alone	18	45
	195	276

Incontinent	154	249
Not incontinent	41	27
	195	276

Hot water supply	114	107
No hot water supply	81	169
	195	276

Issue:

Two bags weekly	114	138
One bag weekly	81	138
	195	276

Geographical Position

Central				1960	1961
Highfields*	..	..	..	23	25
Churchgate, Wharf Street, Newarkes*	..			13	16
Humberstone Road*	..	..	..	20	17
St. Saviours*	..	..	..	19	33
Stoughton, Stoneygate, Knighton	..			17	10
Evington	..	..	..	3	2
Goodwood	..	..	..	3	3
Clarendon Park	..	..	..	8	17
				106	123
West End					
Fosse Road/Hinckley Road*	..		..	16	30
Narborough Road*	..	..	..	6	9
Braunstone	..	..	..	8	9
New Parks	..	..	..	2	5
Western Park	..	..	..	3	4
Aylestone	..	..	..	16	33
Eyres Monsell	..	..	..	—	3
				51	93
Belgrave					
Belgrave, Loughborough Road, Melton Road*				26	30
Northfields*	..	..	..	5	9
Abbey Lane	..	..	..	4	1
Mowmacre/Stocking Farm		..	..	3	7
Humberstone/Netherhall		..	..	—	13
				38	60

*High density areas.

We are indebted to the Old People’s Welfare Association, W.V.S., Hillcrest Hospital, also the Rotary Club for providing this essential service for the aged sick.

It was quite a busy year, there being a substantial increase in the number of applications due to the extension of the service to cover the whole of the city. As will be seen from the statistics the majority of applicants are referred by the district nurse, with over 90% incontinent patients receiving priority deliveries. The remainder of nearly 10% non-incontinent include the next priority, e.g. patients suffering from cancer, aged living alone, or living in accommodation with no laundry facilities. Approximately 62% lived in the older type of dwelling with

no hot water supply, and in the built-up areas. The number of bags delivered weekly totalled 414, 50% of the applicants receiving two bags and the same number one bag.

To meet this need the W.V.S. organise four deliveries and collections weekly. They also make themselves responsible for collecting the 2s. 0d. charge for each bag of laundry; in necessitous cases this 2s. 0d. is reimbursed by the National Assistance Board. These voluntary workers also find time to have a few words of encouragement and often sympathy with the old people who look forward to the visits of the "Ladies in green".

In concluding this report on behalf of the patients and District nursing staff I would like to record our appreciation and gratitude to all those responsible for this admirable service.

Marie Curie Memorial Foundation—Education and Welfare Grant Scheme

In January of this year (with the approval and co-operation of the City Treasurer's Department) the Foundation provided additional monetary grants and also recruited nursing staff to enable further development in the day and night help for patients suffering from cancer. Approximately four nurses—one state enrolled and three auxiliaries have been employed throughout the year, thus enabling more help to be given to patients. The number of those benefiting totalled 46, and of these 10 received day, 29 night and 7 day and night help, the total hours being $543\frac{3}{4}$ day and $2,110\frac{3}{4}$ night. All the patients referred were extremely ill and in the last stage of illness, and were receiving day nursing visits from the district nurse.

The following two reports are examples of the type of patient helped.

1. A female patient of 38 years suffering from sarcoma of hip, married with one young child, refused hospital treatment. She lived in a comfortable working class home, well cared for by a devoted husband and relatives. It was essential for the husband to continue his employment, but he was home each evening and weekend. Relatives looked after the child and domestic duties, but owing to the nature of the patient's illness and condition it was impossible for them to give continuous adequate nursing care. The district nurse visited for specialised treatment four times daily and to cover the other periods during the day a Marie Curie nurse was engaged for day duty and a second to cover the period 10 p.m.—7 a.m. These arrangements proved most satisfactory and continued until the illness terminated after two weeks

of strenuous nursing care, thus enabling the patient to remain at home in familiar surroundings and the husband to continue his employment.

2. A male patient aged 53 years diagnosed cancer of lung, married to a State Registered nurse with two teenage sons, had been bedbound for several weeks and nursed by his wife. The male district nurse was called in for specialised treatment and reported that the wife found it difficult to do the shopping, was not getting adequate rest, and appeared harassed. To help alleviate these circumstances a Marie Curie nurse was engaged for 3 hours each afternoon, thus allowing time for the wife to do her shopping, have a change of surroundings and a little rest. She insisted on caring for her husband during the night until later in the illness when she was persuaded to have night help for the two nights before the illness terminated. In appreciation of the help given, relatives and friends of the family subscribed and forwarded a donation of £17 to the Marie Curie Foundation.

In addition to the Day and Night help the Foundation continues to provide help in kind for necessitous cancer patients. During the year the expenditure for this purpose amounted to £49 7s. 7d. aiding 47 patients by providing nourishment, fuel, clothing, bed linen, dressings, domestic help, Welfare laundry service and travelling expenses to hospital out-patients' department.

As a result of the increased cost in the National Health prescriptions hardship was being experienced by five long-term patients. To relieve their anxiety it was arranged that the cost of the prescriptions should be met from the Fund, resulting in £8 12s. 0d. being spent on 86 prescriptions.

The following table gives the income and expenditure for the year 1961.

	£	s.	d.
Income:			
Grants from the Marie Curie Foundation Education and Welfare Grant Scheme	800	0	0
Expenditure:			
Day and night nursing help	537	13	6
Provision of nourishment, fuel, clothing, National Health prescriptions and other necessary amenities	50	10	7

We are indeed grateful to the Marie Curie Foundation for providing the means to meet the immediate needs of the patients suffering from cancer, also the splendid co-operation of the City Treasurer and his

staff who have accepted the responsibility of dealing with the financial side of the service in our area.

Gifts

Patients, friends and relatives have forwarded gifts of clothing, food, furniture and money to be given or used for necessitous patients.

Two friends donated money at intervals throughout the year asking that this be used to help the aged sick. We are most appreciative of their kindness, and their donations were used to supply a number of needy sick with fuel and extra nourishment.

At Christmas time generous gifts of toys, firewood, comforts, festive fare and £10 for groceries were received from the children and congregation of Belgrave Hall and Belgrave Union Church, turkey dinners and groceries from a Belgrave butcher and greengrocer, also food vouchers from the Christmas Dinner Fund, money vouchers from the Business and Professional Women's Club and Christmas food parcels were distributed to several needy patients by the children of Doveland School, Hinckley Road.

The gifts were deeply appreciated by all recipients and we are grateful to all donors for their generosity and interest shown in the welfare of the less fortunate.

Conclusion

It has been an interesting year of work showing progress in the co-ordination of the Health Services. With the co-operation of the Committee, Public Health Department staff, general practitioners, hospital, W.V.S., Old People's Welfare and other voluntary organisations it has been possible to meet the many demands upon the Service.

Finally, I take this opportunity to thank the Superintendents and the nursing staff for their loyal support and valuable co-operation throughout this period.

CARE AND AFTER-CARE, INCLUDING HEALTH EDUCATION

Assistance to cases of Tuberculosis

The scheme for the provision of beds and bedding to necessitous cases of tuberculosis was continued and 27 such cases were helped during the year; of these three were new cases.

Free milk was supplied to 181 cases, of which 52 were new cases.

Convalescence

During the year, recuperative holidays were arranged for 188 convalescent patients who were not in benefit with the Leicester and County Convalescent Homes Society, compared with 213 last year. In eight cases the applications were refused.

Railway or coach fares were paid for a further three patients who were recommended by their doctors to spend a recuperative holiday with relatives.

Of the total 188 patients for whom recuperative holidays were arranged, 91 were elderly people receiving the retirement pension. Many of these old age pensioners live alone, existing on a frugal and monotonous diet, and most of them are very appreciative of a fortnight by the sea, during which time they are able to enjoy their meals without the effort of buying and preparing food on very limited means.

Owing to the closure of Winterton House Rest Home for Mothers and Babies at Wendover, Buckinghamshire, it has become increasingly difficult to arrange recuperative holidays for mothers needing to take with them babies or toddlers. One mother, however, with her 2-years old son, went to a Convalescent Home in Sussex, administered by a Metropolitan Borough, where a limited number of mothers and babies are admitted. Mothercraft training is not given at this Home.

Patients were assessed on financial circumstances, the assessments varying according to scale from "no charge" to full cost, and as shown in the following table, in the majority of cases the full cost was borne by the Leicester Corporation.

No charge assessment Full cost borne by Leicester Corporation	Part cost assessment	Full cost paid by patient, either by assessment or offer
132	46	10

The following tables give further details of the number of patients for whom recuperative holidays have been arranged during 1961:

Distribution of Patients according to Age

	Under 15 29	15—64 84	65—74 52	75—84 20	Over 85 3
No. of applications	Sent to				Not sent to Convalescent Home by Health Committee
	Roe-cliffe Manor	Hun-stanton	Shering-ham House and Over-strand Hall	Other Homes	
245 (264)	26 (37)	100 (108)	35 (43)	27 (25) + 1 toddler accompanying its mother	57 as follows : Application re- fused 8 (5) Refused to pay assessment .. 6 (5) Refused to give particulars re financial cir- cumstances .. 1 (3) Dealt with by Convalescent Homes Society 9 (5) Other reasons : Private arrange- ments, illness, etc. 33 (33)

(Note : 1960 figures in brackets)

CHIROPODY SERVICE

Since the inception of the chiropody service in September, 1959, there has been a substantial increase in the number of cases and treatments, as shown in the figures given below.

		New Cases		Treatments	
		Domiciliary	Other	Domiciliary	Other
1960	..	110	78	136	131
1961	..	218	223	1,661	1,270

During the year 90 applications were refused as the applicant's income was over the approved scale. At the present time (May 1962) 617 cases are receiving treatment.

The British Red Cross Society continues to operate its chiropody service and the Health Committee makes an annual grant for this purpose. A three hours session is held on the first Thursday in each month, nine patients being treated during the three hours.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The following report gives an outline of the work carried out in connection with Health Education during the year ended 31st December, 1961.

Film and Lecture Service

	Number of
	Meetings
Nursing Organisations:	
Student Nurses	8
Nursery Nurses	14
Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Brigade ..	5
Health Visitor Students	1
Other Training Courses:	
Home Help Training Course	12
Speech Therapists	1
Technical College Day Release Students ..	4
Voluntary organisations:	
Church Organisations	16
Townswomen's Guilds	5
Factories (lunch-time)	6
Evergreen Clubs	1
Political Groups	1
Co-operative Guilds	2
British Legion	2
Mixed Adult Groups	1
Adult Education Centre	3
Toc H	4
Y.M.C.A.	1
Commonwealth Mission for the Deaf ..	1
Muscular Dystrophy Group	1
Junior Professional Women's Club	1
Youth Groups:	
Church Organisations (Youth Clubs)	7
Other Youth Groups	6
Junior Political Groups	3
Young Apprentices	1
Schools	26
Mothercraft, etc., Groups:	
Mothercraft and Expectant Parents Classes ..	30
Infant Welfare Clinics	14
	<hr/>
	177
	<hr/>

During 1961 there has been little material difference in the work carried out under the heading Health Education. One still finds that young married couples show a great interest in the talks given to expectant parents and mothercraft groups. This form of health education provides a valuable basis for further education of the parents as the child grows up, although one does not often have the opportunity of talking to both parents after the baby is born.

There has been little difference in the subject matter covered in talks given to the various organisations listed. "The Work of the Health Department", "Accident Prevention in the Home", "Immunisation and Vaccination", etc., proved to be popular subjects as in previous years.

Other sections of the Department continue to provide speakers, and slides, film strips and other visual aids were used to support the talks.

Home Safety

The Home Safety Committee did not meet during 1961, but despite this, every opportunity was taken by health visitors and all other members of the Department to educate the general public either as individuals or as groups to drive home the importance of accident prevention.

"Hazard House" was installed in various sites in the city for short periods.

Lunch-Time Factory Film Shows

Once again through the co-operation of the Welfare Officer of Messrs. William Baker Limited, a series of films on health subjects was shown in the canteen during the lunch-time period.

Schools

A course in Mothercraft was arranged for six Secondary Modern Schools for fourth year girls and a total of 315 girls received instruction.

Visits were also made to 10 schools during the year to give talks. The subjects covered were: "How to avoid coughs and colds"; "Prevention of Home Accidents"; "Simple first aid, artificial respiration and home first aid box"; "Care of the teeth"; "Kill that fly"; and "Personal Hygiene". At each of these talks a film was included in support. During the talk on "Prevention of Home Accidents" the children were invited to become Home Safety Officers in their own homes and after the talk on "Simple First Aid", they were shown how to put together a home

first aid kit in an empty shoe box at negligible cost. It is understood from subsequent talks with the Head Teacher that the children were most impressed by the series.

At one school, Fosse Girls, a successful day's seminar was held at which "Preparation for Marriage" and "Building a Home" were discussed and illustrated by films and in the afternoon this was followed by discussion groups and question time. The people taking part in this seminar were a Health Visitor, Health Visitor Tutor and Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare. The audience comprised about 90 fourth year girls.

Immunisation and Vaccination

During the year material in the form of posters was supplied to clinics and schools, etc., urging the need for adequate vaccination and immunisation of the population.

Smoking and Lung Cancer

The majority of propaganda on the above subject has been directed at young people. Posters have been supplied to various schools and clinics, etc.

Exhibitions

There were no exhibitions as such in 1961, but a float illustrating the subject "Immunisation" was included in the Lord Mayor's Show.

Abbey Park Show, 8th and 9th August, 1961

The subject in 1961 was Accident Prevention in the Home. The central exhibition piece was the model Hazard House. This was flanked by illustrative material such as the seven dwarfs, each with a comment in rhyme as to how he acquired his accident, posters illustrating how accidents happen and by contrast how the same accident could have been prevented. A continuous film show proved an attraction, particularly as the whole of the Abbey Park Show was marred by two exceptionally wet days.

A competition was also held for children up to and including the age of 14 years. They were asked to list the hazards in a drawing of Careless Cottage and to write a short essay on "Why is the prevention of Home Accidents so important and what can I do to help?". The prize was a day at the seaside with 10s. 0d. spending money. Out of 50 entrants there were 12 prize winners.

Publicity

During the past year "Dr. Fosse" cards have again been in use in buses and they have covered various general health topics.

Infant Welfare Clinics, Ante Natal Clinics, schools and other organisations have been supplied with posters, leaflets etc., on various subjects, on request.

A stock of leaflets and posters have been available in the Health Department Offices in Grey Friars and a stock at 24a Halford Street has also been maintained for supplying health visitors and midwives, etc.

Junior Health Education Advisory Committee

This Committee continued to meet at intervals during the past year and as usual the members were most helpful in the planning, preparation and staffing at the Abbey Park Show.

Visitors

During the year, two overseas visitors, Mr. A. A. Mohammadi from Persia and Mr. Ca-Ca from Yugoslavia, were shown round the various sections of the Department, and the City Health Department film was seen by them.

Mr. Ca-Ca was very interested in our Health Education work and was most delighted when he was supplied with copies of various posters and leaflets to take back with him.

Seven student teachers from the Teachers' Training College and Domestic Science College visited the Department to obtain information on health education to help them in writing their thesis.

Commonwealth Training Week

An exhibition on "Child Care" was held by the Student Nursery Nurses at the Adult Education Centre, Belvoir Street, during the above week. Posters, leaflets and display material were supplied from the Department for this exhibition.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Miss F. E. POLE (Organiser)

The changes in the District organisation of the Home Help Service, forecast in the 1960 Report, were introduced during 1961 and will be commented on later.

These changes were designed to enable the Assistant Organisers to use the labour force of the home helps to the best advantage by closer supervision, and by a constant review of help given to a weekly average of some 1,200 householders.

A further important feature of the new centres of organisation is the personal contact the Assistant Organisers have with their colleagues in the Home Nursing and Health Visiting Services. This has proved of great value to the Home Help Service and I wish to place on record my appreciation of the ready co-operation and help given by the Senior Staff in the Home Nursing Service at the Loughborough Road and Valence Road Centres.

Staff

- (a) *Organising*: One Assistant Organiser, Mrs. D. M. Bevington, resigned on 31st March, 1961. Miss M. A. Wright was appointed on 4th April, 1961, to fill the vacancy.
- (b) *Clerical*: Miss P. Kilsby, Clerk-Receptionist, resigned on 31st March, 1961. The vacancy was filled by Mrs. E. E. Mayhew, who took up her duties on 10th April, 1961.
- (c) *Home Helps*: The steady decline in the labour force which has developed over the last few years continued throughout the year, despite recruitment of an increased number of part-time staff, and some intensive advertising.

The following comparative figures illustrate this decline:

				<i>Total of Home Helps on Pay-Roll</i>		
				1961	1960	1959
(i) Full-time	..	..	..	148	185	201
(ii) Part-time	..	..	..	73	36	22
(iii) Full-time equivalent of (ii)	..		..	56	24	13
Total effective full-time Staff				204	209	214

The more attractive and highly paid work available to women in Leicester industries is the main reason for the difficulty in recruitment to the Home Help Service.

The Work of the Service during 1961

The following illustrates the requests for help which were met during 1961 in the different categories of help required in the home, in accordance with Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1948:

				1961	1960	1959
1. Maternity	..	..	..	305	432	435
2. Tuberculosis	..	..	..	52	56	54
3. Sick, including chronic sick, aged and infirm..	..	..	..	1,880	1,820	1,752
4. Child Welfare	..	..	..	191	223	262
				2,428	2,531	2,503
5. Night Help	..	..	..	9	7	15
				2,437	2,538	2,518

In addition to the nine cases of night help included above, fifty other applications for night help were received but as help was being given in these homes during the day, these are included in (3) above.

The amount of help allocated to any household is decided by the Assistant Organiser after she has investigated the application, and it is dependent upon the needs of the householder, the availability of relatives to share work in the home, and the willingness of neighbours to lend a kindly hand. The needs of each householder are assessed individually and the duration of help allocated may vary from full-time help in categories (1) and (4) to part-time daily help in category (3), or a weekly call for cleaning, shopping, pension collecting, etc.

The figures quoted take no account of requests received for help which, upon investigation by the Assistant Organiser, do not qualify for help, or where relatives were found to take responsibility for their families.

The total number included in category (1) also does not include the bookings made for home help for confinements which are subsequently not taken up. Where a booking is accepted for confinement help, that help is guaranteed for two weeks and the Assistant Organiser makes provision for it in her programme. Consequently, only a limited number of bookings can be made in order that adequate staff is available to give help to the chronic sick, elderly, handicapped, etc. It is unfortunate and frustrating when confinement help has had to be refused because the maximum bookings had been taken, to find some of those bookings are not taken up by the householder, who has thus deprived another expectant mother of help. The work of the Assistant Organisers and

clerical staff in these instances can be considerable, but is not reflected in the final figures.

Organisation of the Service

As indicated earlier in this Report, changes in the geographical organisation of the Service were made effective in the Spring of 1961.

The geographical divisions of the City used by the Home Nursing Service were adopted as the basis for a new district organisation for the Home Help Service. Two branch offices were opened, one at the Loughborough Road Nurses' Home and one at the Valence Road Centre. The Regent Road headquarters of the Service continued to serve as the centre for the south and east of the City. The branch office at Kirby Road was closed down.

The new districts broadly cover the following areas:

Valence Road: From Groby Road, through New Parks Estate, Braunstone, Narborough Road, Aylestone, Eyres Monsell to Saffron Lane Estate, as far as the railway line.

Loughborough Road: From Groby Road northwards and eastwards covering Abbey Lane, Mowmacre and Stocking Farm Estates, Melton Road, Northfields Estate, Thurnby Lodge, Netherhall to Uppingham Road.

Regent Road: From Uppingham Road, Goodwood Estate, North Evington and Evington, Stoneygate, Highfields, St. Saviours Road, City Centre, St. Matthews Estate, London Road, Clarendon Park, Knighton, Welford Road to the railway line through Saffron Lane Estate.

Two Assistant Organisers work in each centre and are in close contact with the district nurses and health visitors covering the same area. The three main districts are sub-divided and each Assistant Organiser is responsible for all the work in her sub-district. She receives all applications for help, investigates personally each application, assesses need and assists in completing the assessment for charge forms. She then allocates help where it is warranted and where staff is available.

The re-distribution of organising staff more centrally in the districts has made possible closer supervision of staff and more systematic visiting of householders. This important part of the Assistant Organiser's duties is, however, very much handicapped by lack of transport. The Service has the use of two Ford Escorts which must be shared by the nine members of the Organising Staff to cover investigation of cases, supervision of home helps and routine visiting of homes helped

in all parts of the City. Much valuable time is inevitably lost by the use of public transport, particularly on the housing estates on the perimeter of the City where bus services are poor, except at peak hours.

A recent analysis of the case load of each Assistant Organiser, together with the number of homes actually helped, and the record of visits made, has given evidence of unevenness of work in the areas. Attention is being given to further adjustments of districts which, whilst preserving the basic principle of the responsibility of one Assistant Organiser for one district, will give a fairer distribution of cases.

The two smaller groups providing help for:

- (a) people suffering from tuberculosis or other infectious diseases,
and
- (b) "problem" families

have continued to work under the supervision of the Deputy Organiser and one other Assistant Organiser respectively.

Training of Home Helps

Four Preparation Courses for new home helps were organised during 1961, in which 40 trainees were prepared for work in the Service. Three candidates withdrew during the periods of their courses, and twelve have since resigned. The function of this Course is to enlarge the existing skill and experience of the trainee in home-making and house-keeping and to extend her self-confidence. Not only is the candidate prepared to meet the wide variety of tasks which fall to her lot with understanding, but efforts are made to inculcate a sense of service to the community which will help her to accept the more unpleasant situations with equanimity.

The Course is an integral part of the organisation of the Service. It is extended over a period of six weeks, during which tuition is given to the trainee in cooking, the use of various types of household equipment, in child care, budgeting, and care of the elderly and the sick. Lectures are given on the work of those services complementary to the Home Help Service. During the second half of the Course much time is spent in the homes of householders, under the vigilance of an experienced home help.

The Service is deeply indebted to all those who help in providing the training, and in particular to the Education Department for the services of a trained tutor in domestic subjects and the use of the

Central Institute. The high quality of these services has its effect on the trainee and helps to maintain a uniformly high standard throughout the Service.

Other Activities

During the year a number of talks have been given by the Organiser and Deputy Organiser to women's organisations in the City on the work of the Service. The talks provide an opportunity to explain the statutory limitations of the Service, as well as to stimulate recruitment.

The liaison between both the Teachers' Training College and the Domestic Science Training College continued and talks were given to groups of students in both establishments. The Organiser took part in a Symposium of the Domiciliary Services, along with the Housing Welfare Officer, the Senior Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service and the Superintendent Health Visitor, at the Domestic Science Training College during the autumn.

Students from both establishments worked as trainee home helps, in the homes from which children they will teach are drawn. This opportunity is found to be invaluable in providing first-hand experience of social conditions of which they might otherwise be ignorant.

Eighteen student health visitors have each spent one day working with an Assistant Organiser as part of their course of training. This is a new feature and is welcomed as an opportunity for co-operation which will be to the advantage of both Services.

The home helps continued their extra-Service interest in their householders, and organised New Year parties for old people, with gifts of Christmas fare for the housebound.

One highlight of the year was the hiring of a special train to take a party of 80 children from the more deprived families on an excursion to Dudley Zoo. The whole of the expense was borne by the group of home helps who organised the trip and the responsibility for the care and safety of the youngsters was shared by the husbands of some of the staff. "A wonderful day" was the verdict of all, including the home helps who made it possible. This same group of staff also provided sweets for these children at Christmas.

Emergency Service

Although the ability to send help immediately to an emergency has been hampered by staff shortage, few cases of real emergency have been refused help. Much of this work is routine domestic help in the home

because of the sudden illness of the mother or the children, and as soon as the cause for the emergency is removed help is withdrawn.

Confinement help comes into this category also, and is given for two weeks following a home confinement, during which period the mother can relax quietly and happily in her own home with her children, in the knowledge that her home is being run efficiently by the home help.

Sometimes an application for emergency help can be extremely expensive in terms of home help time. An illustration is given by an application received from the Health Visitor for help for a family of a father and four children, the eldest of whom was 5 years of age and the youngest just over 12 months. The mother had left home, the father was staying away from work and living on National Assistance in order to look after his family.

The Service was asked to supply help to enable the father to find a job and go back to work, it being expected that the mother would return. The father obtained work towards the end of the year, but the mother did not return and the responsibility for the care of the children fell on the Service. The children were nervous and enuretic, the home poor and sleeping conditions unsatisfactory. The nature of the father's work was such that his wages fluctuated and frequently there was insufficient money to feed the children; the home help invariably had to supplement the provision of food from her own pocket.

The father's efforts to trace the mother have been unsuccessful and the provision of a home help has been maintained in the hope that she would return. It will therefore be seen that help given in an emergency of this kind can lead to an expensive demand on the emergency service as it is necessary to allocate one help to one family indefinitely.

Another example of an emergency which it was necessary to meet immediately is that received from a householder, whose wife aged 39 years was suffering from an incurable disease which made it impossible for her to walk upstairs or move about the house with ease. There was one child of six years of age. Also in the home were two old ladies—sisters—one of whom was the householder's mother, staying with the householder for the holiday period. Whilst in the home, one of the old ladies suffered from bronchitis and had a heart attack, and it was discovered that the other old lady, recovering from a serious operation, had developed further complications.

In the meantime, the extreme frost had caused burst pipes and flooding in their own home and their stay with the householder had to be extended until this was remedied.

This situation had developed suddenly whilst the old couple were staying with the householder, leaving his wife to cope with difficulties beyond her strength. Help was sent in each morning for a period as it was possible to organise neighbour help in the afternoon.

Old People and Chronic Sick

An illustration of the work that falls to the lot of the home help attending on old people and the chronic sick is given in the case of an application for help received from an officer in the City Welfare Department, who stated that help was needed for a widow of 64 years of age and that the home and the widow were filthy. The Organiser visited and found that the description of the case was a gross understatement. Whilst the lady was quite friendly, her clothing and her person were unbelievably dirty and her home in a state of neglect and decay. Home help was provided and it was very quickly discovered that the bedroom and bedding were infested with bugs.

Neighbours complained of the householder's stench and local shopkeepers and the Post Office refused to serve her. When questioned about her change of clothing, she said that all her clothes were at the laundry, but it was found that she had no spare underwear. After a day or two's intensive cleaning, during which time the Housing Department and Public Health Inspectors had co-operated excellently, the home help managed to persuade the widow to be stripped and washed. She was found to be in an appalling condition, her stockings had rotted into her legs; the doctor was called in and the home nurses attended to dress her legs, which were ulcerated.

Gradually the home was cleaned, the National Assistance Board made a grant towards new bedding and the lady herself became much more cheerful and co-operative. The district nurses continued to call daily to dress her legs and the home help made two visits each day to make quite sure she was getting adequate food. Towards the end of the year it was possible for the district nurse to reduce her calls to twice weekly and the home help to once daily. The improvement in both the home and the householder is being maintained as a result of the care of the home nurse and the home help.

This case illustrates the value of co-operation between the Home Nurses and the Home Help Service at field level in maintaining a householder in her own home without recourse to hospital admission.

The care of elderly relatives is an increasing problem and, whilst the Service exists to help elderly people to remain in their own homes, it can only use its services to the best advantage if relatives accept full

responsibility for their own old folk. There are many occasions when the services of a home help are requested for a householder who could well be cared for by her own relatives. Sometimes it is found that a son or daughter will be living just around the corner from their parents but are extremely reluctant to accept their responsibilities for their care.

An example of this is that of an old lady, difficult, doubly incontinent and a little senile. She lived with an unmarried son in a fairly large house. Another son and his wife and family lived quite near. The son living in the house would not make fires before he left for work in the morning and, whilst the wife of the son who lived close by would prepare a midday meal for the old lady each day, the soiled bed linen and other evidence of incontinency were left for the home help to clear up. It was felt that much more could have been done by the relatives of the old lady.

To offset this reluctance of relatives to accept responsibility, it is pleasant to report a case which illustrates the opposite situation. Help was asked for a very elderly couple because the wife was confined to bed with chronic myocarditis and the husband was unable to cope with the heavier work.

Help was given but subsequently the old man collapsed; he was rushed to hospital where he died, leaving the old lady still confined to bed. Two daughters were contacted, one of whom lived well away from Leicester, and the other who lived in New York. They both turned up and the one from America took charge of the situation, installing the old lady in a nursing home very near to the daughter living in England. Both daughters, at great inconvenience to themselves, took on the responsibility for arranging for the care of their mother.

Night Help

An illustration of the demand for night help is given by the case where the Superintendent Home Nursing Service contacted an Assistant Organiser late one evening to ask that night help be sent immediately to one of their patients. This patient was a woman aged 83 who had been found by the District Nurse suffering from varicose ulcers, who had refused medical care on religious grounds. By the time the request was received everyone had gone off duty and no regular night help was available.

On the suggestion of the Assistant Organiser, the Home Nursing Service contacted a home help at her own home, who volunteered for the night duty. She found the old lady with her legs in the oven to keep them warm and the conditions in the home were shocking. The stench

was such that the home help kept a saucepan containing disinfectant simmering all night.

The relatives all lived out of town but had been contacted by the Home Nursing Service and arrived the next day; until they arrived the home help continued to give attention to the old lady. She was removed to Hillcrest the next day.

This case again illustrates the close relationship and excellent co-operation existing between the Home Nursing Service and the Home Help Service.

Infectious Diseases Group

The number of people helped by this special group of home helps has remained fairly constant over the year, owing to the fact that the majority of cases were chronic tuberculous. There were requests for help for dysentery cases and two such cases were helped for several weeks during the summer.

A number of referrals for help came from the Social Worker at the Chest Clinic for patients discharged from the Isolation Hospital and excellent co-operation was maintained. The case of a lonely, middle-aged, tuberculous patient will illustrate this.

The patient suffers from chronic tuberculosis and loss of weight. On discharge from hospital she returned to her spotlessly clean and well-furnished home where she had lived alone for many years and made few friends. She was even less willing to be sociable after discovering the nature of her illness. The home help, after making tentative approaches and many hours of polishing the lady's furniture, was finally able to befriend her and encourage her to eat more and become less obsessed with cleaning and take an interest in other things.

The Social Worker at the Chest Clinic was asked to help with resumption of occupational therapy; the television was repaired through the help of Friends of Groby Road; weekly visits to the basket-making class are now a social occasion she looks forward to and the home help is helping her to find buyers for the articles she makes to defray costs and boost her small income.

Whilst this lady is still physically rather ill, she has found new friends and the ability to bear her misfortune with greater fortitude.

"Problem" Families

Many of the families helped by the Service reveal problems, but those covered by this section of the Report present a complex pattern

of social maladjustment. They fail to respond to full employment, improved housing conditions, advances in social security, health and welfare services and modern educational facilities.

The parents in such families are frequently found to have backgrounds of broken homes, bad housing, physical ill-health or mental sub-normality. Their standards of household management and child care are so low as almost to be non-existent; and squalor, dirt and lack of comfort are accepted as normal. Neighbour disapproval deepens the social isolation in which the family may find itself and the effect of this further situation may have serious consequences on the children.

Rent arrears, mismanagement of income resulting in accumulation of debts, low standards of nutrition, and parental disharmony, can lead to truancy both from home and school, bed-wetting and other evidence of emotional disturbance in the children. These symptoms cause a family to become known to many agencies in the City as a "problem" family. Diagnosis is not difficult; efforts to understand the cause and to bring the family to more socially accepted standards may be a long process, showing heartening progress at some stages, and at others a discouraging regression.

In spite of the poor material conditions in the home, there are positive elements in the majority of these families which can be enlarged. It is rare that parents are deliberately cruel to, or neglect, their children and there is usually a strong bond of affection between them.

The work of the Home Help Service with these families is both rehabilitative and preventive. By example, encouragement and friendliness the home help seeks to establish standards of home-making and child care more socially acceptable, and to prevent a degree of deterioration which might lead to the break-up of a family.

Co-operation with other departments and voluntary associations is essential in any rehabilitative or preventive work with such families. The work of the Service can only be maintained by the closest possible collaboration between Health Visitors, Child Care Officers, Mental Welfare Officers, School Welfare Officers, Home Nurses, Housing Welfare Officers, National Assistance Board Officers, the W.V.S., the N.S.P.C.C. and the Family Service Unit. Tribute is paid to all these groups of workers for their willing co-operation at all times. Without the co-operation and the work of the specialist services, the work of the home help would be severely hampered.

It is against this background that 90 families, involving 434 children, have been given varying degrees of help by the Service during the year.

Thirteen families new to the Service, and four new periods of help, were added. Help was withdrawn from 20 families.

The statistical position at 31st December, 1961, was:

Families receiving help at 1st January, 1961	..	..	73
Families where help was withdrawn during the year	..	..	20
			—
			53
New families referred during the year	..	..	13
New periods of help opened	..	..	4
			—
Families receiving help at 31st December, 1961	..	..	70

The sources of referral of the 13 new families were:

Health Visitors	..	..	5
Children's Department	..	..	2
Probation Service	..	..	1
Case Conference	..	..	1
Mental Health Department	..	..	1
Chest Clinic Social Worker	..	..	1
Family Service Unit	..	..	1
Father of family	..	..	1

and of the new periods of help were:

N.S.P.C.C.	..	..	2
F.S.U. (Confinement help)	..	..	2

Help was withdrawn from 20 families for the following reasons:

Families who had achieved and maintained reasonable standards to permit withdrawal of home help	..	..	5
Families where older children were sufficiently capable of helping in the home to relieve parents	..	..	2
Mother's mental deterioration necessitated admission to Towers Hospital and children taken into care	..	..	2
Parents failed to respond to help from all agencies; children taken into care	..	..	1
Help withdrawn after confinement; may be restored in the future	..	..	5
Families where mother obtained employment	..	..	2
Family left the city	..	..	1
Family where mother had left home and another woman had been admitted	..	..	1
Family where mentally deficient child was removed to Glen Frith	..	..	1

Not all of the families helped in this Group are "hard-core" problem families, but they have a multitude of difficulties which, if the family were left unsupported, might cause them to become serious.

Such a family is illustrated by one of those referred during the year by the Health Visitor. Pre-confinement help was sought for a mother who was expecting her eleventh baby. She was in a poor state of health, under-nourished, and debilitated by repeated pregnancies. The father was on probation for stealing but had a very good army record and had never been involved with the police before.

Housing conditions are deplorable and it is impossible for the mother to maintain any standards in this home. There are no facilities of any kind for coping with the enormous amount of washing necessary for such a large family and the one toilet is at the end of the yard.

Family relationships are excellent; all the children are bright and, within the limitations of the parents, are adequately fed and clothed. Because the children have to sleep together in such close proximity, if one child catches a cold it quickly spreads to the rest of them. The father loses time from work during the winter with bronchitis.

The parents are very alive to their responsibilities and wish to shoulder them themselves. It is felt that if this family can be rehoused and the supportive help of the Service continued, they have a sufficiently high sense of responsibility to recover from their present difficult situation.

This family has been included in the scheme for free help, commented on later in this Report.

Although attempts to place these families in categories can present an over-simplification of the complicated factors which cause them to be problem families, the following table may give some indication of the environment in which the home help has worked:

	<i>Referred in 1961</i>	<i>Help continued from previous year</i>
1. Families where the major factor is the mental health of the mother	6	16
2. Families where major factor is physical health of mother	2	13
3. Families disturbed by marital relationships	6	7
4. Families where major factor is physical and/or mental instability of father.. ..	2	5
5. Families where major factor is low standards of home management and child care ..	2	12
6. Families where mother has died or is in-patient at Towers Hospital	—	2
7. Families where mother has deserted and father and/or children display behaviour problems	—	1

The Special Scheme for providing help free of charge to families who would otherwise be chargeable for the Service has continued during 1961, as follows:

Families receiving free help at 1st January, 1961	..	25
Families removed from free list during 1961	.. ..	4
Families admitted to Special Scheme after approval by General Welfare Sub-Committee during 1961	..	6
Families on the Special Scheme at 31st December, 1961		27

Of the families removed from the free list during the year, three were considered to be sufficiently rehabilitated to be able to manage without help from the Service, and one refused help.

In each of the six new families admitted to the Scheme during the year, the major reason for help was the mental instability of the mother.

Some of the families helped under this Scheme are those where a short intensive period of practical help gives them an opportunity to re-establish standards they may have lost because of sickness, repeated pregnancies or inability to meet commitments. The family income may be such that they would be assessable for the help received, but even a low assessment can add to an already heavy burden of financial commitments or state of indebtedness. Help in such cases is received reluctantly, or even refused, although the need is urgent.

Three of the families helped during this year fell into this category. A case which illustrates this kind of help is that applied for by the Health Visitor for a woman with five children, expecting her sixth. The woman was in a poor state of health, had been rehoused in a new council house in a district where neighbours frowned on her standards, and was heavily in debt. The home was fairly clean but untidy and poor; the father, who had a good army record, could neither read nor write.

Help was sought for the family free of charge under the Special Scheme and, with the approval of the General Welfare Sub-Committee, was given for a period of some six months, at the end of which it was considered that the mother could cope. In the meantime she had been transferred from the estate where she had been living to one of the older council house estates where, to use her own words, "she would be with her own kind of people".

The work of the Home Help Service with the majority of these families is long-term, supportive help. There are periods when all that is necessary is a call either from the Assistant Organiser or the home help to ensure that things are reasonably satisfactory in the home, but

when crises occur help has to be stepped up considerably to carry the family through these critical periods. Some of them will need full-time help until the children are at school.

But for this Service there is little doubt that many children would have been received into the care of the local authority. In terms of cost to the ratepayers, this would have been very heavy, but in terms of emotional stress and family disruption, the cost would have been incalculable.

This report would be incomplete without reference to the loyalty, efficiency and keen interest of all the staff—home helps, clerical staff and Assistant Organisers. Their hard work and sense of responsibility enables the Service to maintain its high standard.

VENEREAL DISEASE

I am indebted to the Physicians in charge of the Treatment Centre for the following table of cases treated, etc.

Incidence of Venereal Disease and Allied Conditions in 1961
(1960 figures are in brackets)

IN	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
Number of cases under treatment or observation, 1st January, 1961	109 (94)	102 (114)	55 (52)	21 (20)	89 (52)	14 (15)	253 (198)	137 (149)	390 (347)
New patients during 1961 including inward transfers and returned cases	38 (41)	31 (21)	177 (152)	69 (89)	762 (559)	375 (317)	977 (752)	475 (427)	1,452 (1,179)
Totals	147 (135)	133 (135)	232 (204)	90 (109)	851 (611)	389 (332)	1,230 (950)	612 (576)	1,842 (1,526)
OUT									
Number discharged cured or needing no treatment	12 (13)	19 (22)	130 (110)	53 (70)	726 (497)	361 (315)	868 (620)	433 (407)	1,301 (1,027)
Defaulted	7 (9)	3 (7)	12 (21)	12 (18)	2 (8)	7 (3)	21 (38)	22 (28)	43 (66)
Transferred	1 (4)	1 (4)	11 (18)	2 (1)	14 (17)	— (—)	26 (39)	3 (5)	29 (44)
Remaining at 31st Dec., 1961	127 (109)	110 (102)	79 (55)	23 (20)	109 (89)	21 (14)	315 (253)	154 (136)	469 (389)
Totals	147 (135)	133 (135)	232 (204)	90 (109)	851 (611)	389 (332)	1,230 (950)	612 (576)	1,842 (1,526)

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

SECTION 47

A number of old people were referred to the Department for consideration for compulsory removal to hospital under this Act, but after investigation in only two cases was a Court Order required.

Mr. X, aged 83 years: This old man lived entirely alone. For over a year his general practitioner, the nursing services and the home helps had cared for him. As his condition deteriorated, however, he became completely bed-bound, doubly incontinent, and required more nursing care than could be provided in his own home. It was with great reluctance, therefore, that authority was sought for his removal.

Mrs. Y, aged 74 years: This old lady was completely dominated by an overbearing husband who would not agree to her being admitted to a home for the aged. The conditions under which the couple were living were appalling, but Mr. Y was so un-co-operative and aggressive that it was not possible for the home helps to do their work in the home. Eventually an Order was obtained for the removal of Mrs. Y. Within a matter of a few hours, Mr. Y asked to join his wife. They have now both settled down as voluntary patients in a Welfare Home.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

SECTION 172

Mrs. Z. This lady, aged 24, was completely irresponsible and discharged herself on six occasions from the Isolation Hospital, where she was being treated for tuberculosis.

Although her three children had been admitted to the care of the local authority, she insisted upon visiting them when she was in a highly infectious state. She was thus a danger, not only to her own children, but to the others in the Home.

At one period her husband asked for the discharge of the children from the Children's Home, and promptly took them to the Hospital and on to the ward.

In view of the extent of her disease and the obvious risk of infection, not only to her children but to other people, an Order was sought for her detention.

During the period of her stay in hospital, arrangements were made for maternity care, and finally she was discharged from hospital with a negative sputum three months after admission.

It is good to report that subsequent to her return home her attitude has been somewhat improved; all the children have now returned home, and no major problems have subsequently occurred.

CO-ORDINATION OF FAMILY CARE

CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED

IN THEIR OWN HOMES

The Medical Officer of Health continued to act as Co-ordinating Officer for children neglected or ill-treated in their own homes under the terms of the joint Circular of the Ministries of Health and Education and of the Home Office.

The work which the Department undertakes in this connection is very closely linked with the prevention of break-up of families and prevention of eviction, dealt with in the next section of this Report.

During 1961, eight case conferences were called involving 7 cases, as in one instance a case was discussed twice during the year. Of these 7 cases, two were new cases and five had been discussed at least once previously. The case which was discussed twice during 1961 was a new case.

The request for a case conference came from the agencies shown below :

<i>Referred by</i>					<i>Number</i>
Health Visitors	..	..	..	..	2
Home Help Department		..	..	..	2
N.S.P.C.C.	..	..	..	..	2
Family Service Unit	..	..	..	..	1
Total					<hr/> 7 <hr/>

The total number of children involved was 31, the families having respectively 1, 2, 2, 4, 6, 6, and 10 children.

These bare statistics naturally give no indication of the work involved with each case, nor do they give any indication of the work done with cases which were not considered sufficiently serious to be the subject of a case conference.

The situation in 1961 showed a very gratifying improvement over 1960 when 24 case conferences had to be called involving 22 cases, and is proof that the consistent and assiduous work done by all departments and organisations is showing results. Furthermore, during 1961 in no case was it found necessary to prosecute the parents and take the children into the care of the local authority.

The credit for the improved position shown in 1961 is the result of the efforts, singly and co-operatively, of officers of the National Assistance Board, the Charity Organisation Society, the N.S.P.C.C., the Housing Department, the Children's Department, the School Attendance and Welfare Department, the School Health Service, the Health Visiting Service and the Home Help Department. I cannot thank them enough for their enthusiasm and energy and their wise support of the errant families with whom they had to deal.

PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES AND ACTION TO DEAL WITH RENT ARREARS

The constitution, aims and function of members of the case conferences called under the above heading have been fully described in the Reports for 1958 and 1959.

In 1961, 19 case conferences were called involving eighteen families, as a case conference was called twice on one family during the year. These figures again show an improvement over 1960 when 25 case conferences were called involving 23 families. It is pleasing to report that as a result of action taken before, at, and after the conferences, none of the above families was evicted during 1960. The 18 families dealt with had in all 92 children—an average of five children per family—the greatest number in one family being nine. The preservation of family life for these 92 children is in itself sufficient reward for the work entailed.

Of the 18 families dealt with, 6 were new families discussed for the first time during 1961. The remaining 12 families had been discussed in full conference on at least one occasion previously and on one family there had been five previous conferences.

The above factual statements give no indication of the actual work entailed in trying to induce each family into a course of action which will render eviction unnecessary.

Once again we are indebted to the Chief Welfare Officer and Chief Investigating Officer of the Housing Department and their staff for their unceasing labour with these difficult families, because it is only when every other course has failed that eviction for rent arrears is carried out.

It is not customary in this Report to single out individuals, but since these conferences started, all who attend have had cause to admire and respect the industry, tact, understanding and common sense of Mr. J. Bray, the Chief Investigating Officer of the Housing Department. It is with genuine regret at the loss to the conferences that we learn of his impending retirement in August, 1962. Mr. Bray's efforts both during and outside normal duty hours have been considerable and his contributions to the conferences have been invaluable. May his retirement be a long and happy one.

I would like to express my gratitude to all the statutory and voluntary agencies who have pooled their efforts and resources in order to provide the splendid results detailed in this and the preceding section of the report.

I am grateful to the Unit Leader of the Family Service Unit for the following statistics in regard to their work.

Families being visited 1st January, 1961	..	28
New cases opened, and closed cases reopened during the year	.. ..	7
Cases closed during the year	.. ..	6
Families being visited at 31st December, 1961	..	29

BLIND PERSONS

I am indebted to Mr. K. J. Powell, Director of Welfare Services, for the information included in this Section.

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO AGE (AT DATE OF REGISTRATION)
OF PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS REGISTERED IN 1961

	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 and over	Total
Cataract .. Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
" .. Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	6	1	-	13
Glaucoma .. Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
" .. Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Retrolental Fibroplasia :																			
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others.. .. Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
" .. Female	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	2	-	-	9
Grand Total ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	4	6	8	2	-	28

These figures include 3 persons from Blind Register

**CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO AGE (AT DATE OF REGISTRATION)
OF BLIND PERSONS REGISTERED IN 1961**

	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 and over	Total
Cataract .. Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	8
" .. Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	6	4	3	-	19
Glaucoma .. Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	5
" .. Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	-	7
Retrolental Fibroplasia :																			
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others.. .. Male	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	7	2	4	-	19
" .. Female	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	8	5	6	2	30
Grand Total ..	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	11	28	16	19	2	88

These figures include 4 persons from Partially Sighted Register

Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

(1) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F (1) of Form B.D.8 recommends :	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(a) No treatment ..	16	10	—	41
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ..	20	4	—	18
(2) Number of cases at (1) (b) above, which on follow-up action have received treatment	1	4	—	14

REHOUSING ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

The housing situation always appears to be insoluble. A large number of the old people applying for rehousing are to be found living in large houses that are quite unsuitable for their needs. The property is often of a poor standard and lacks the amenities desirable for those who are handicapped by age or by disease. Sanitation may be shared, there are inadequate bathing facilities, and the upstairs rooms are approached by awkward and ill-lit stairways. Even if it were possible to move the beds to the ground floor, this would not entirely resolve the difficulties of the elderly.

Throughout the City a great number of upstairs rooms are unoccupied, as the aged tenants cannot climb the stairs and cannot manage to keep the additional rooms clean. By contrast, the younger generation with growing families never have adequate room.

It appears quite impossible to devise a suitable reciprocal exchange scheme to overcome this problem; thus it is that although only 8% of applications were the subject of a special recommendation to the Housing Committee, this is no real indication of the number of people who would derive benefit from rehousing if suitable facilities were available.

Despite the rather pessimistic views expressed, I would like to thank the Housing Committee for their patient and sympathetic consideration of the applications for rehousing made on medical grounds.

Rehousing Applications received during 1961

Applications referred by :	Total No.	Number recommended by M.O.H.	Number considered by Housing Committee	Number approved by Housing Committee	Number deferred
General Practitioners—197	= 324	39	39	25	5
Housing Department — 50					
Patients — 45					
Health Visitors — 22					
Members of Council — 7					
Social Worker — 2					
N.S.P.C.C. — 1					

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CORPORATION EMPLOYEES

Requests are made by a number of different departments for the examination of staff to ascertain their fitness for employment. The following tables indicate the wide variety of work that is undertaken.

Increasing use is being made of the advisory service of the Department with regard to the employment of staff and health problems generally. Similarly, close co-operation with the Establishment Officer has facilitated the better placement of handicapped employees.

Surveys have been carried out in a number of departments on the incidence of sickness absence. It is hoped that by serial studies a reduction in the absenteeism due to this cause can be brought about.

Superannuation Medical Examinations

			1958	1959	1960	1961
Passed	..	..	328	398	340	387
Failed	..	..	19	36	32	31

Medical Examinations for:

(a) Partial Surrender of Superannuation Allowance

			1958	1959	1960	1961
Passed	..	..	3	3	1	1
Failed	..	..	—	5	1	1

(b) Premature Retirements

Capable	..	..	1	1	5	3
Incapable	..	..	24	23	24	38

(c) Fitness for Work

Fit	..	..	—	2	5	14
Unfit	..	..	1	2	7	11
Deferred	..	..	1	—	1	5
Altered Post		..	—	—	1	2

APPENDIX I

Report on the Chest Clinic for 1961

by

C. M. CONNOLLY, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

The work of the Clinic has continued as in the previous year. While the main emphasis was on the control of tuberculosis, a considerable amount of Clinic time has been devoted to the investigation of other chest diseases. The Clinic took part during the year in another chemotherapy trial in Chronic Bronchitis which was organised by the British Tuberculosis Association.

Steady progress has been maintained in the Tuberculosis field and there was a slight reduction in the number of new cases discovered and deaths from the disease.

New Cases

231 new cases of tuberculosis were registered during the year, as compared with 241 in 1960. These figures included cases previously notified as tuberculosis elsewhere, who came to live in the City of Leicester during the year.

The pulmonary cases decreased by 6 and the non-pulmonary by 4.

These new cases of tuberculosis are analysed in the tables that follow.

It will be seen from the tables that the majority of new cases continue to occur in men, mainly in the older age groups.

The following table gives the number of new cases, including "transfers in" since 1930.

1930	Pulmonary	582	Non-pulmonary	66	Total	648
1931	"	511	"	61	"	572
1932	"	442	"	69	"	511
1933	"	438	"	74	"	512
1934	"	331	"	72	"	403
1935*	"	460	"	100	"	560
1936	"	355	"	79	"	434
1937	"	345	"	88	"	433
1938	"	310	"	84	"	394
1939	"	299	"	84	"	383
1940	"	343	"	101	"	444
1941	"	390	"	75	"	465
1942	"	365	"	85	"	450
1943	"	359	"	93	"	452
1944	"	392	"	52	"	444
1945	"	355	"	60	"	415
1946	"	440	"	55	"	495
1947	"	458	"	68	"	526
1948	"	403	"	78	"	481
1949	"	410	"	51	"	461
1950	"	555	"	46	"	601
1951	"	443	"	46	"	489
1952	"	473	"	41	"	514
1953	"	455	"	39	"	494
1954	"	392	"	56	"	448
1955	"	361	"	33	"	394
1956	"	316	"	29	"	345
1957	"	249	"	24	"	273
1958	"	248	"	21	"	269
1959	"	197	"	23	"	220
1960	"	211	"	30	"	241
1961	"	205	"	26	"	231

*City Boundary extended and population increased by 20,000.
The figure given for 1935 included 139 pulmonary and 23 non-pulmonary taken over from the County.

The following table shows the sources from which the cases of tuberculosis registered in 1961 came :

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Transferred in from other Areas ..	53	—	53
Referred by General Practitioners ..	83	11	94
„ Service Authorities ..	2	1	3
„ Hospital Doctors ..	18	13	31
„ Mass Radiography Unit ..	30	—	30
Discovered on Contact X-ray ..	10	—	10
Business Contact	2	—	2
Scheme for X-ray of Pregnant Women	4	—	4
Lost sight of cases returned ..	1	1	2
Death Adjustments	2	—	2
Totals	205	26	231

The following table gives the sex and age periods of those notified during 1961 :

Age Periods ..	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 +	Total
Pulmonary											
Males ..	4	2	1	4	8	12	23	17	28	11	110
Females ..	2	—	1	2	9	6	8	5	5	3	41
Non-pulmonary											
Males ..	—	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	—	13
Females ..	1	1	—	2	2	2	3	—	—	1	12

The following table gives the sex and age periods for those transferred in from other areas and “lost sight of” cases returned:

Age Periods ..	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 +	Total
Pulmonary											
Males ..	—	—	—	2	6	11	7	3	2	1	32
Females ..	—	—	—	4	5	5	6	1	—	1	22
Non-pulmonary											
Males ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1

The following table gives the number of young adults notified in the age periods 15–19 and 20–24 during the past six years :

Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Young Adults (Notifications)
(15–24) during the past six years

Ages	1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961	
	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24
Males ..	9	14	9	9	11	7	7	7	9	16	4	8
Females ..	14	12	9	11	9	14	5	10	8	10	2	9
Total ..	23	26	18	20	20	21	12	17	17	26	6	17
Total both sexes ..	49		38		41		29		43		23	

Contacts

The following table shows the number of contacts who attended for chest X-ray during the past six years. The number of contacts found to have tuberculosis in 1961 was 12, as compared with 30 in 1960 :

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Number of contacts examined	2,986	2,554	2,206	2,087	1,893	1,884
Number of contacts found to have tuberculosis ..	30	9	16	17	30	12

School Case-Finding Scheme

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Tuberculin positive school entrants and their contacts ..	462	287	46	69	38	43
Number found to have tuberculosis ..	5	8	—	1	1	—

Radiological Examination of Expectant Mothers

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Number of Expectant Mothers X-rayed	2,597	2,347	2,337	2,037	1,857	2,080
Number found to have tuberculosis	6	4	7	3	2	4

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. vaccination has again been offered to all tuberculin negative contacts. 605 vaccinations were performed during the year, as against 644 the previous year.

Number of B.C.G. vaccinations :

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
855	622	532	717	777	831	846	708	778	644	605

Chronic Cases

One of the problems still remaining with us in the treatment of Tuberculosis is the development of resistance to the main anti-tuberculous chemotherapeutic drugs.

The patients that develop resistance usually become chronic positive cases, and spread of their resistant bacilli then becomes a definite public health hazard.

Efforts have been made during the year to limit the infectivity of these resistant cases, and some success was achieved.

The following table shows the number of chronic positive drug resistant cases in the City during the past five years. There has been a steady reduction in the number of these cases during the past few years and the reduction continued in 1961.

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
No. of resistant cases ..	44	50	46	40	29

We are able to determine by investigation of the new cases when they have been infected with resistant tubercle bacilli. It is pleasing to record that no new case was found during the year to have been infected with resistant bacilli.

Deaths

Deaths due to pulmonary tuberculosis ..	18
Deaths due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis ..	2

**Number of Deaths from Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary
Tuberculosis in Leicester during the past 20 years**

Year	Phthisis		Other Tuberculous Diseases		Total Tuberculous Deaths	
	Deaths	Rate per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Rate per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Rate per 100,000 Population
1942	166	64	37	14	203	78
1943	179	70	27	11	206	81
1944	175	68	20	8	195	76
1945	153	60	30	12	183	71
1946	162	60	26	10	188	70
1947	186	67	21	8	207	75
1948	167	60	20	7	187	67
1949	153	54	21	7	174	61
1950	134	47	7	2	141	49
1951	98	34	7	2	105	36
1952	96	33	6	2	102	35
1953	68	24	5	2	73	25
1954	65	23	6	2	71	25
1955	57	20	2	1	59	21
1956	27	9	3	1	30	10
1957	27	9	1	1	28	10
1958	20	7	4	1	24	8
1959	14	5	1	—	15	5
1960	21	8	—	—	21	8
1961	18	6	2	1	20	7

The following tables give the Age, Sex Distribution and Occupation of those dying from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1961:

**Age and Sex Distribution of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis
in 1961**

Age Period	Males	Females	Total
0— 1 ..	—	—	—
2— 4 ..	—	—	—
5— 9 ..	—	—	—
10—14 ..	—	—	—
15—19 ..	—	—	—
20—24 ..	—	—	—
25—34 ..	—	—	—
35—44 ..	3	—	3
45—54 ..	1	—	1
55—64 ..	6	—	6
65+ ..	7	1	8
Total ..	17	1	18

Occupations of Persons Dying from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1961

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Shoe Trade			Lorry Driver ..	1	-
Finisher	1	-	General Labourer ..	1	-
			Chemical Manufacturer's		
			Labourer	1	-
Building Trade			Charge Hand (Rubber		
Carpenter and Joiner ..	1	-	Tyre Factory) ..	1	-
Labourer	1	-	Scrap and Iron Metal		
			Dealer	1	-
Engineering			Clerk	1	-
Engineer	1	-	Laboratory Technician	1	-
Chauffeur	1	-	Retired persons, married		
			women, widows and		
Chapel Caretaker ..	1	-	persons of no occupa-		
			tion	4	1
				17	1

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS

Pulmonary Cases on Chest Clinic Register

Stage when first examined	Died within one month of notification	Within three months	Within six months	Within twelve months	Within two years	Within three years	Within five years	Over five years	Total
T.B. - ve cases ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
T.B. + ve Stage 1..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T.B. + ve Stage 2..	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4	7
T.B. + ve Stage 3..	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	6
Total ..	4	-	1	-	2	-	1	6	14

In addition there were two deaths of patients who had not been notified as suffering from tuberculosis and two cases were notified after death. This gives a total of 18 pulmonary deaths.

**Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Children (0-14)
and in Young Adults (15-24) during the past six years**

Years ..	1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961	
Ages ..	0-14	15-24	0-14	15-24	0-14	15-24	0-14	15-24	0-14	15-24	0-14	15-24
Males ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total each year	1		—		—		—		—		—	

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths

Two

**Deaths from Tuberculous Meningitis in Children (0-14)
during the past six years**

Nil

Recovered Cases

During the past year the names of 320 patients were removed from the tuberculosis register as having recovered. Of these, 296 were pulmonary and 24 non-pulmonary cases. Of the pulmonary cases, 183 had had tubercle bacilli in their sputum.

VISITS

Visits paid by Health Visitors	3,559
Visits paid by Home Nurses	3,731

Chest Clinic as a Diagnostic Centre

Notes from general practitioners in Leicester requesting an opinion on 3,850 patients—2,656 were referred for the first time, the remainder were cases who had been before—were dealt with during the past twelve months.

Non-Tuberculous Chest Diseases

As improvement in the control of Tuberculosis occurs, more time is being given at the Clinic to the investigation of other chest diseases. Two of these diseases, Chronic Bronchitis and Lung Cancer, are important causes of incapacity and death.

Some progress has been made in the treatment of Chronic Bronchitis, largely as a result of recent scientific investigation of antibiotic treatment in the disease, but it is to be regretted that so far little progress has been made in the prevention of either Chronic Bronchitis or Lung Cancer.

Atmospheric pollution and cigarette smoking are important factors in the cause of Chronic Bronchitis, and cigarette smoking is a factor common to both Chronic Bronchitis and Lung Cancer. If we could stop people smoking, we should make an important contribution towards the prevention of serious illness and death from these diseases.

It is obvious that there is most difficulty in stopping people smoking when the habit has become ingrained and they have become addicts, and so the greatest effort should be made, by example and persuasion, to prevent “teenagers” and young people generally starting the habit.

Prevention can only be achieved by the combined efforts of the Government, Local Authority and the Doctors, with the full co-operation of the community.

Clinical Examinations

		Men	Women	Children	Total
First examinations	..	1,788	1,217	430	3,435
Re-examinations	..	3,282	1,879	336	5,497

Radiological Examinations

1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
14,941	18,094	15,453	17,536	18,525	16,943	15,586	15,292	13,984	14,208

Total Attendances

Total attendances	17,808
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ANALYSIS OF CASES ON CHEST CLINIC REGISTER

DIAGNOSIS	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total			Grand Totals
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	
A. New Cases examined clinically and/or radiologically :										
(a) Definitely T.B.	92	33	4	12	11	2	104	44	6	154
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	268	200	56	524
(c) Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,268	2,190	355	3,813
B. New contacts examined during the year:										
(a) Definitely T.B.	5	2	5	—	—	—	5	2	5	12
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	2	16
(c) Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	324	216	60	600
C. Cases written off Chest Clinic Register :										
(a) Recovered ..	135	135	26	5	17	2	140	152	28	320
(b) Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,753	2,511	474	4,738
D. Number of cases on Clinic Register on 31st December, 1961 :										
(a) Definitely T.B.	911	537	79	64	82	17	975	619	96	1,690
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	569	432	92	1,093
1. Number of cases on Clinic Register on 1st January, 1961, including observation cases ..			2,805	2. Number of cases transferred in from other areas, also cases returned						55
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, cases "lost sight of" and cases where diagnosis has not been established. ..			95	4. Cases written off during the year as dead (all causes) ..						43
5. Number of attendances at the Clinic for all purposes ..			17,808	6. Number of chest X-ray films taken during the year.. ..						14,208
7. Number of persons receiving B.C.G. vaccine, at the Clinic, during the year			605	8. Number of visits by the Health Visitors to homes of patients for Clinic purposes						3,559
9. Number of patients visited by the Home Nurses during the year			61	10. Number X-rayed under the scheme for X-ray of pregnant women						2,080
11. Number of patients to whom free milk was granted by the Local Health Department ..			181	12. Number of patients to whom beds and/or bedding have been loaned by the Local Authority.						27

LEICESTER AREA MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT

REPORT FOR 1961

I am indebted to Dr. E. M. Quinn, Medical Director, for the following Report:

“In addition to its work at base, the Unit carried out surveys at the premises of Messrs. Wolsey Ltd., Leicester University and H.M. Prison.

The Unit continued its practice of carrying out a survey of one of the Housing Estates and on this occasion Netherhall Estate and Thurnby Lodge Estate were chosen. It is regretted that the attendance was again most disappointing. On the Netherhall Estate 741 attended and on the Thurnby Lodge Estate 522 attended. In view of the geographical position of these two Estates some of the residents were classed as being County. No cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring close supervision were found, but one case of carcinoma was found on the Thurnby Lodge Estate. It is difficult to determine why the response was so poor. One can only think that there is a general apathy prevalent.

20,908 City persons were X-rayed in the year (22,113 in 1960). 38 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring close supervision were discovered giving a rate of 1.8 per 1,000. (1.54 per 1,000 in 1960).

The doctors' referrals again seemed to produce a high incidence. 660 were X-rayed. 4 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered giving a rate 6.06 per 1,000. Other groups giving a high incidence rate were the prisoners at Welford Road and wayfarers. 264 prisoners and 78 wayfarers were X-rayed. In each group 1 case of pulmonary tuberculosis was found giving an incidence rate of 3.8 and 12.8 per 1,000 respectively.

There was an increase in the number of carcinomas found during the year—13 men and 2 women. (6 in 1960). In addition, 3 cases of non-malignant neoplasms and 7 cases of sarcoidosis were found.

It is gratifying to record that of the 151 skin positive school children X-rayed, no abnormality was discovered requiring further investigation or treatment.”

GROUPS	Initial X-ray		Total	T.B. Close Super- vision		Rate per 1,000	T.B. Occa- sional Super- vision		Bronchi- ectasis		Cardiac		Pneumo- coniosis		Malignant Neoplasms		Non- Malignant Neoplasms		Sarcoids	
Public Sessions ..	M. 3,225	F. 3,584	6,809	M. 3	F. 3	.9	M. -	F. 2	M. 4	F. 5	M. 10	F. 13	M. 1	F. -	M. 5	F. 1	M. 2	F. -	M. -	F. 2
Doctors' Referrals...	383	277	660	2	2	6.06	5	4	6	-	7	5	1	-	8	-	1	-	1	-
Organised Groups ..	6,329	4,780	11,109	20	4	2.16	2	3	8	4	15	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	3	1
Students ..	1,062	750	1,812	2	-	1.1	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wayfarers ..	76	2	78	1	-	12.8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H.M. Prison ..	264	-	264	1	-	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contacts ..	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ante-Natal ..	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skin Positive School- children ..	77	74	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental Patients ..	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ..	11,431	9,477	20,908	29	9	1.8	7	9	19	10	34	23	4	-	13	2	3	-	4	3

Report on Maternity and Child Welfare

KATHLEEN J. C. SHAW, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.

STATISTICS

Birth-rate

There were 2,438 male live births and 2,233 female live births, a total of 4,671 live births, giving a birth-rate of 17.10.

Of the total live births (4,671) 442 were illegitimate (228 males and 214 females) giving an *illegitimate birth-rate* of 9.46 per 100 live births.

Stillbirths

There were 77 stillbirths notified during the year. This represents 76 confinements. One stillbirth occurred outside the area and was transferred in, leaving 75 local confinements of which records are available, which resulted in 76 stillborn babies, one confinement having been productive of stillborn twins.

From the records of the stillbirths notified during the year (76) the following summary has been compiled:

Place of birth	Condition of Foetus		Malformation of Foetus		Total
	Macerated	Not macerated	Present	Absent	
Home	8	12	3	17	20
Hospital ..	24	32	12	44	56
Totals ..	32	44	15	61	76

Estimated duration of pregnancy in weeks:

	Not known	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Home ..	—	—	2	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	1	5	1	3	1	—	—	1
Hospital	2	—	—	4	2	4	2	3	7	6	5	12	7	1	1	—	—	—

Age of Mother	Number of Mothers	Number of previous pregnancies										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21 — 24	14	9	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
25 — 29	15	2	4	3	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
30 — 34	14	5	1	—	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	1
35 — 39	10	—	1	3	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
40+	7	—	—	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Not known	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	75	26	10	11	8	5	7	4	1	1	—	2

Number of mothers who received ante natal care related to place of delivery:

Place of delivery	No			Total
	Ante-natal care	ante-natal care	Not known	
Home	18	1	—	19
Hospital (booked) ..	48	—	—	48
Hospital (unbooked)	—	8	—	8
	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	66	9	—	75
	—	—	—	—

The causes of stillbirths were:

Cause	Home		Hospital	
	Confinement		Confinement	
Ante partum haemorrhage	..	1	..	3
Congenital abnormality	..	3	..	12
Abnormality of placenta	..	1	..	6
Toxaemia of pregnancy	..	2	..	2
Hypertension	1	..	—
Rh. incompatibility	—	..	3
Prematurity	3	..	—
Prolapse of cord	2	..	1
Post maturity	3	..	—
Premature rupture of membranes		—	..	1
Uterine inertia	1	..	—
Intra uterine death	—	..	2
Foetal distress	—	..	1
Anoxia	—	..	6
Cord round neck	—	..	3
Malpresentation	1	..	4
Cause unknown	2	..	12
		—		—
Totals	20	..	56
		—		—

From an analysis of the stillbirths, the following observations are made:

Nineteen domiciliary confinements resulted in a stillbirth. One of these confinements resulted in stillborn twins—the number of infants concerned in domiciliary confinements was, therefore, 20. In two of these confinements the midwife was in sole charge. In 16, both midwife and doctor had been engaged and in one case neither had been engaged. A doctor was called in emergency in 12 cases. All cases were thoroughly investigated and eight babies were macerated on delivery and 12 were not.

In the case of hospital deliveries, of the 56 cases reported, eight were admitted as emergencies and were not booked for hospital confinement.

The estimated duration of pregnancy was 40 weeks or more in 29 cases and premature to a varying degree in the remainder.

The largest group at risk of stillbirth is women having a first baby, 26 cases, and the largest proportion of these were in the age group 21-29, 11 cases. Subsequent to the first pregnancy there was a gradual decline at all ages.

The number of cases in which there was abnormality of the foetus totalled 15, these abnormalities being:

<u>Home Confinements</u>			<u>Hospital Confinements</u>		
Malformation of the skull..	1		Anencephaly ..	5	
Anencephaly	2		Spina bifida ..	1	
			Hydrocephaly ..	3	
			Mongol	1	
			? Hermaphrodite ..	1	
			Hydrops foetalis ..	1	
<hr/>			<hr/>		
Total ..	3		Total ..	12	
<hr/>			<hr/>		

It will be noted that only one of the stillbirths occurring in domiciliary practice was born to a mother who had received no ante-natal care. Among hospital cases, eight patients had received no ante-natal care, but these were all unbooked emergencies.

Infant Mortality Rate. (Registrar General's figures):

Number of deaths in infants under one year ..	111
Corrected number of live births	4,671
Infant death-rate	23.76

Local records available relating to 105 deaths. Transfers in, 6 deaths.

From our local figures, the following summary of 105 infant deaths has been made. No details are available of the six deaths which occurred outside our area and were transferred in.

Place of Death	No. of Deaths	No. of previous pregnancies														Age of Mother				
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Under 20	20- 29	30- 39	40- 49	Not known	
Home ..	9	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	1	—	
Hospital	96	36	16	17	9	5	4	—	—	2	5	1	—	1	13	51	29	2	1	
Totals ..	105	37	18	19	10	6	4	—	1	3	5	1	—	1	15	54	32	3	1	

Place of Death	Ante-Natal Care			Infant Welfare Centre		
	Yes	Not known	No.	Yes	Not known	No.
Home	9	-	-	1	-	8
Hospital	88	4	4	8	-	88
Totals	97	4	4	9	-	96

Duration of terminal illness :

Under 1 day ..	..	..	43
1-7 days ..	..	..	40
8-14 days ..	..	..	14
15-28 days ..	..	..	-
- 2 months ..	..	..	3
- 3 months ..	..	..	2
- 4 months ..	..	..	1
- 5 months ..	..	..	1
- 6 months ..	..	..	1
Total			105

In 32 cases the onset of the terminal illness was at home, 22 cases were transferred to hospital and died there and 10 cases remained at home and died at home.

In 73 cases the onset of the terminal illness took place in hospital and all these cases died there.

Onset at home and died at home ..	..	10
Onset at home and died in hospital ..	..	22
Onset in hospital and died in hospital ..	..	73

As in the case of stillbirths, the greatest risk again was to the first-born child, 37 out of 105 deaths, also the greatest proportion of mothers as with stillbirths lie between the ages of 20-29 years.

Of the 96 children who did not attend an Infant Welfare Clinic, no less than 75 died before they were old enough to attend such a clinic.

From an analysis of the causes of death, prematurity was again the greatest primary cause of death, 30 cases, and a contributory factor in the further 9 cases.

During the year 52 infants who were born prematurely died compared with 46 in 1960.

Congenital abnormalities accounted for 16 deaths in 1961. Six of these were due to congenital heart disease, five were due to abnormalities of the central nervous system and the remainder were miscellaneous abnormalities.

Haemolytic disease of the newborn was responsible for one death in 1961.

One child died of salicylate poisoning and one child died as a result of physical violence during the year.

Of the 105 deaths of which details are available, 41 (39.04%) occurred within 24 hours after birth. 24 (22.8%) within the first week after birth and a total of 81 (77.1%) within the first 28 days after birth.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate. (Registrar-General's figures)

The Neo-natal mortality rate is calculated as follows :

$$\frac{\text{Number of deaths under 28 days} \times 1,000}{\text{Total live births}} = \frac{85 \times 1,000}{4,671} = 18.2 \text{ per } 1,000$$

The rate for 1960 was 16.71 per 1,000

Perinatal Mortality Rate

The Perinatal mortality rate is calculated as follows :

$$\frac{\text{All deaths under 7 days} + \text{all Stillbirths} \times 1,000}{\text{Total births, living and stillborn}} = \frac{(69 + 76) \times 1,000}{4,671 + 76} = 30.55$$

The rate for 1960 was 37.63 per 1,000

Maternal Mortality (local figures) :

During 1961 there were no maternal deaths compared with two in 1960.

TABLE 7. City of Leicester

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1961

Net deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under 1 year of Age
(LOCAL FIGURES)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 24 Hours	Under 1 Wk.	1 Week -2 Weeks	15-21 days	22 days -4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1 to 3 Mths.	4 to 6 Mths.	7 to 9 Mths.	10 to 12 Mths.	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes Certified ..	41	24	11	5	—	81	13	6	2	3	105
Prematurity	23	6	1	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	30
Asphyxia	3	—	—	1	—	4	1	2	—	—	7
Atelectasis	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Anoxia	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Failure to establish respira- tion	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Respiratory syndrome ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hyaline membrane disease ..	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	5
Broncho-pneumonia	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	4
Staphylococcal empyema ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Capillary bronchiolitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Acute tracheo bronchitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Septic meningitis	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Neonatal meningitis	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumococcal meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cirrhosis of liver and ascites	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Traumatic rupture of liver ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Septicæmia	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal septicæmia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital abnormality ..	4	5	2	1	—	12	2	2	—	—	16
Cerebral hæmorrhage	3	7	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
Other hæmorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral injury	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cold injury	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Cardiac failure	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Hypernatræmia	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Salicylate poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Gargoylism	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Rh. incompatibility	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

Registrar-General's figures:

Net Births in { legitimate 4,229
the Year { illegitimate, 442

Net Deaths in { legitimate infants, 101
the Year { illegitimate infants, 10

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, SECTION 22

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Health Visiting

(Corresponding figures for 1960 are shown)				1961	1960
Number of first visits to children under one year old ..				4,931	4,655
„	„	revisits to children under one year old	..	17,696	19,465
„	„	visits to children one to five years old	..	31,124	33,644
„	„	first visits to ante-natal cases	.. ..	1,609	1,595
„	„	other visits to ante-natal cases	.. ..	1,167	1,419
„	„	visits to tuberculous patients	.. ..	2,837	3,526
„	„	visits re Mantoux testing	.. ..	80	98
„	„	visits concerning infant deaths and stillbirths		87	39
„	„	visits concerning after-care	.. ..	700	763
„	„	visits to diabetic patients	.. ..	1,351	1,147
„	„	visits concerning applications for convalescent home accommodation	.. ..	147	179
„	„	other visits (no access)	.. ..	10,300	11,545
„	„	other visits (not classified)	.. ..	4,384	3,738
Totals				<u>76,413</u>	<u>81,813</u>

Attendances of Health Visitors at Clinic and other Sessions :

				1961	1960
Child Welfare Centres	..	..	..	2,797	2,710
Ante-Natal Clinics	..	..	..	790	586
Birth Control Clinics	..	..	..	169	171
School Sessions (including School Clinics)			..	1,719	2,726
Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccination Clinics			..	53	84
Chest Clinic	..	..	..	—	42
Hospital Sessions	..	..	..	400	388
Screening Tests..	..	..	..	423	510
Others (including Audiology Clinic)			..	449	533
Total				<u>6,800</u>	<u>7,750</u>

During the year 1961 there was a further reduction in the number of full-time health visitors and by 31st December, 1961, there were 26 full-time, three part-time health visitors and three clinic nurses on the staff. The situation as regards trained health visitors in the School Health Service remains unchanged.

The shortage of staff is reflected in the decrease in the total number of visits undertaken and also in the decrease in attendance of health visitors at school and other sessions.

As regards the decrease in attendances at clinic and other sessions, this was offset to a certain extent by the use of clinic nurses to perform duties in clinics which require less skill than is possessed by a health visitor, thus reducing the need for two health visitors to work in a clinic and also reducing the necessity to employ skilled health visitors at Saturday morning vaccination and immunisation clinics.

Analysis of the statistics of visits shows that the staff have had to exercise a degree of selectivity in visiting, concentrating their attention on first visits to children under one and those families who require a greater degree of support and guidance than others. An increase was again shown in the number of ante-natal visits undertaken, which is again related to the demand for hospital beds on sociological grounds.

The number of visits which have been paid to tuberculous patients shows a welcome decrease. Close liaison has been maintained with the hospitals and district nurses in providing after-care for patients discharged from hospital and there has been little change in the amount of visiting which has been required.

The health visitors have continued to take part in the follow-up of infectious diseases and in the assessment for the need for rehousing. As before, co-operation between the Health Visiting Staff, Home Nursing Staff and Home Help Service continues and discussion of matters concerning all three services takes place at regular intervals between the Superintendent Health Visitor, Senior Superintendent of Home Nursing and the Home Help Organiser.

Joint Circular Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Home Office

Health Visitors have attended Case Conferences called by the Medical Officer of Health throughout the year and, as in previous years, they have been able to supply valuable information about these cases as well as taking part in the discussion at Conferences. From time to time, health visitors have also attended Case Conferences called by the

Children's Officer. Conferences are also attended by the Superintendent Health Visitor, Home Help Organiser and the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare with the Deputy Medical Officer of Health for the purposes of Prevention of Break-up of Families.

During the academic year 1960/61, lectures and demonstrations were given by members of the health visiting staff in six Senior Girls' Schools. A total of 315 girls received instruction. In four Senior Girls' Schools a total of 200 girls received instruction but did not sit the examination in Mothercraft set by the National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare. In the two remaining schools, the following were the results:

In one school 38 girls received instruction. 37 girls passed the examination. 38 passed in the practical test and seven of those who passed did so with distinction. In the other school, 50 girls passed in both written and practical examinations. 77 took the practical test and one failed. 57 sat the theory paper and 6 failed. 20 girls who were not submitted for the theory paper, but passed the practical test, received lists from the National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare acknowledging the fact that they had reached the required standard in the practical test.

The number of visits to diabetic patients shows an increase over 1960 and applications for Convalescent Home accommodation show a decrease.

The policy of decentralisation continued during the year and two additional offices for health visitors were opened. On the 20th February, 1961, an office for three health visitors was opened in the New Parks Minor Ailment Clinic and on the 19th June, 1961, an office for five health visitors was opened in the Belgrave District Nurses Home in Loughborough Road.

This arrangement has proved very satisfactory, in that health visitors are finding that a great deal of time is saved in travelling and also these offices provide a convenient centre where members of the general public, midwives, district nurses and general practitioners, etc., can contact the health visitor either by telephone or by personal visit.

One Health Centre Superintendent was appointed in February, 1961, to be in charge of the New Parks Centre. There is still one vacancy in the establishment of three Health Centre Superintendents and advertising in the Press has not brought forth any fruit.

Deafness in the Pre-School Child

Weekly sessions were held in the clinic at 96 New Walk, Leicester,

as in previous years. In January two extra sessions were held and in May it was necessary to hold one extra session.

The following is a summary of the work during 1961:

Number of clinic sessions held (ascertainment and training)	55
Number of new children referred (including four from other Local Authorities)	27
Number of children who attended during the year ..	41
Number of attendances made by children	273
Average attendance at each clinic	4.98
Number on register at 1st January, 1961	16
Number on register at 31st December, 1961	11

Source of recommendation of New Cases:

Medical Staff of Health Departments	4
Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons	7
School Medical Service	11
Failed Screening Tests	5
	—
Total	27
	—

30 children ceased attending the clinic during 1961 for the following reasons:

Number of children found to have normal hearing ..	15
Number of children admitted to a School for the Deaf or partially deaf	9
Number of children with some hearing loss attending a normal school, wearing a hearing aid	2
Number of children with some loss of hearing attending a normal school and not wearing a hearing aid ..	1
Transferred to County of Leicester	2
No further treatment possible	1
	—
Total	30
	—

Screening Tests

The following are the details of the 1,637 routine tests carried out during the year:

No. of children tested	1,637
Failed 1st test	48
Failed 2nd test	9
Failed 3rd test (still awaiting 3rd test at end of year = 1) ..	8

Of the 48 children who failed their first hearing test, 39 passed on the second occasion. Of the nine who failed on the second occasion, eight failed a third time and were referred to the Audiology Clinic for further investigation.

Concerning the eight children referred to the Audiology Clinic during the year, five attended and the results were as follows:

Found to be deaf and still attending the clinic..	..	1
Found to have normal hearing .. ..	..	3
Still attending the clinic and investigations incomplete ..	..	1

Of the remaining three—two at the end of the year were awaiting appointments to be seen by a Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, prior to investigation at the Audiology Clinic and one was found to be so intellectually retarded as to be incapable of benefiting from training and the matter was not pursued further.

The ages of the children tested were as follows :

Under 1 year .. ..	..	1,246
12—15 months .. ..	..	153
15—18 months .. ..	..	51
18 months—2 years .. ..	..	72
2—3 years .. ..	..	71
3—4 years .. ..	..	31
4—5 years .. ..	..	13
Total		1,637

During 1961 the number of health visitors trained in the practice of screening tests of hearing was 13.

The number of specially trained health visitors attached to the Audiology Clinic to undertake diagnostic testing remained unchanged at four.

Handicapped Children

The arrangement for notification of children suspected of having a handicap to the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and the visiting of these children by health visitors remains unchanged. At the age of two years, each child is notified to the Senior School Medical Officer, so that any arrangement for special education can be made.

The statistics for 1961 are appended below:

Total of registered handicapped children in January, 1961	186
New registrations during 1961	73
Children attaining the age of five years during 1961 ..	45
Children who died during 1961	5
Children who moved from the City during 1961 ..	10
Children reviewed and no longer considered handicapped ..	10
<hr/>	
Total of registered handicapped children in December, 1961	189

Of the 259 children on the register during the year, the handicaps were as follows :

Blind and partially sighted	..	..	..	..	14
Deaf and partially deaf	..	..	..	..	17
Orthopaedic defects	..	..	..	..	33
Mentally retarded :					
Mongols	..	..	..	..	31
Others	..	..	..	..	40
Epilepsy and convulsions	..	..	..	..	19
Cardiac abnormalities	..	..	..	..	36
Congenital abnormalities of the C.N.S.			..	..	31
Cerebral palsy or spastic	..	..	..	..	17
Urogenital abnormalities	..	..	..	..	3
Other congenital abnormalities		..	..	..	4
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	2
Other endocrine conditions	..	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	11
Total					259

The registered handicap of the five children who died was:

Congenital abnormality of the C.N.S.	..	..	3
Cerebral palsy or spastic	..	..	1
Mentally retarded	..	..	1
Total			5

Mobile Clinic

The only change in the arrangement for the use of the Mobile Clinic is that since February, 1961, the clinic formerly held in the mobile unit in Aikman Avenue was transferred to the new Minor Ailment Clinic in St. Oswald Road, New Parks Estate, Leicester. The clinic is therefore being used for two sessions per week less than in previous years.

Ante-natal Clinics

Clinic	No. of Sessions	ATTENDANCES			
		First Visits	Re-Visits	Total	Avg. per Session
Cort Crescent . .	49	52	253	305	6.22
New Walk, a.m. . .	49	182	657	839	17.12
p.m. . .	49	155	444	599	12.22
Causeway Lane . .	52	90	245	335	6.44
Belgrave Hall . . .	52	245	975	1,220	23.46
Newby Street . . .	52	178	601	779	14.98
New Parks . . .	52	111	388	499	9.6
Southfields Drive . .	51	110	376	486	9.53
Stocking Farm*	48	119	463	582	12.13
Humberstone . . .	52	43	228	271	5.21
Valence Road . . .	50	76	240	316	6.32
Totals . . .	556	1,361	4,870	6,231	11.2

*Mobile Clinic

The clinics remained at ten in number, the only change in siting being the removal of the Unit in Aikman Avenue to the Minor Ailment Clinic in New Parks.

There was an insignificant rise in the number of first visits, namely, an increase of four, but there was a decrease in the number of re-visits and consequently in the number of total visits. This reflected in the decrease in the average number of patients attending per session.

While Newby Street and Belgrave Hall continue to be very busy clinics, closely followed by New Walk Clinic, the remainder show a decrease in the number of patients attending, which is largely due to the fact that General Practitioners are taking a greater interest in the ante natal care of their patients.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

In May, 1961, the demand for mothercraft classes necessitated the opening of a second class at New Walk Clinic on a Wednesday afternoon. Since that date there have been three classes holding regular weekly sessions on Monday and Wednesday afternoons in New Walk and on Wednesday afternoon at Valence Road.

Valence Road has again improved and it is evident that these classes are proving popular with expectant mothers.

The classes consist of six sessions, covering all aspects of ante-natal and post-natal care, accompanied by instruction in relaxation and exercises.

Details of the classes held to date are:

	New Walk, Monday	New Walk, Wednesday (10 May, 1961)	Valence Road
Number of classes held ..	8	5	8
Number of sessions held ..	46	29	47
Number of patients attending ..	86	60	69
Number of attendances made ..	411	275	320
Average attendance per session	8.93	9.48	6.8

Post-natal Clinic

There is one central clinic held weekly for those patients attended by a midwife only. 20 fewer patients attended than in 1960.

Number of sessions ..	..	..	49
First visits of patients ..	..	..	106
Revisits of patients ..	..	..	45

Patients attend this clinic by appointment and the midwife who attended the patient also goes if her duties will permit her to do so.

Premature Infants

Circular 20/44 of the Ministry of Health, dated 22nd March, 1944

As the Table indicates, 270 infants were born in hospital, 75 were born at home and eight were born in private nursing homes, making a total of 353 born during 1961.

Of the 75 premature infants born at home, 61 remained there and 14 were transferred to hospital. Of the 61 remaining at home, 60 survived to the age of 28 days. Of the 14 born at home and transferred to hospital, one died within 24 hours of birth and 13 survived to the 28th day. Of those born in nursing homes, none of them were transferred to hospital and seven survived to the age of 28 days.

Of the 270 premature infants born in hospital, 34 died within 24 hours of birth and 225 survived to the 28th day.

In 1961 there were 353 premature live and 43 premature stillbirths, compared with 328 premature live births and 61 premature stillbirths in 1960. 48 of the infants weighed 3 lb. 4 oz. or less at birth and 19 of these survived 28 days. The corresponding figures for 1960 were 34 infants, 12 of whom survived 28 days.

PREMATURITY

Number of premature live births notified (as adjusted by transferred notifications):
 (a) In Hospital .. 270. (b) At Home .. 75. Total .. 353
 Number of premature still-births notified (as adjusted by transferred notifications):
 (a) In Hospital .. 28. (b) At Home .. 13. Total .. 43

WEIGHT AT BIRTH	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS															PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS		
	Born in Hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely there			Born at home and transferred to Hospital on or before 28th day			Born in Nursing Home and nursed entirely there			Born in Nursing Home and transferred to Hospital on or before 28th day			Born in Hos- pital	Born at Home	Born in Nurs- ing Home
	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Sur- vived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Sur- vived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Sur- vived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Sur- vived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Sur- vived 28 days	8	7	1
(a) 3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gm. or less)	46	22	19	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	1
(b) Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500—2,000 gm.)	44	6	35	7	-	6	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	1
(c) Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,000—2,250 gm.)	71	2	67	2	-	2	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
(d) Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,250—2,500 gm.)	109	4	104	52	-	52	3	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	4	5	-
TOTALS ..	270	34	225	61	-	60	14	1	13	8	-	7	-	-	-	28	13	2

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

There were three cases notified during 1961. All of these cases were City children and they all responded satisfactorily to treatment.

Birth Control Clinic

There are two weekly sessions, one at a central clinic and one on an outlying estate.

The following figures refer to the work done at both clinics during the year 1961 :

	<i>City</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of patients who sought advice ..	124	37	161
Number of patients who were accepted for advice	122	36	158
Number of patients who were not accepted for advice	2	1	3

Concerning the 158 women accepted for advice, the following are the medical reasons for which advice was given :

Husband :	<i>City</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis	1	—	1

Children :			
Congenital defects	1	—	1
Mental condition	2	—	2

Patient :			
Nervous debility	14	7	21
General debility	31	5	36
Toxæmia of pregnancy	2	3	5
Multiparity	7	1	8
Obstetric complications	12	2	14
Rh. negative	1	—	1
Epilepsy	1	—	1
Various other conditions	50	18	68

Cases in which advice was not given :

Advice was refused to two City patients and one County patient. In two cases no medical reason was found and both patients were referred to the Family Planning Association Clinic. The other patient was referred from the Mental Health Department and was found not suitable for advice at the time of visit. The patient did not return to the clinic.

Child Welfare Centres

	1961	1960
No. of Child Welfare Centres ..	27	27
Number of medical sessions held each week	27	27
Number of sessions held	1,347	1,350
Total attendances of mothers	50,997	51,231
Total attendances of Children:		
Under 1 year old	45,647	45,137
Over 1 year old	16,839	17,449
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total attendances ..	62,486	62,586
	<hr/>	<hr/>
First visits of Children:		
Under 1 year old	4,039	3,875
Over 1 year old	441	465
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	4,480	4,340
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Number of sessions at which a doctor was present	1,274	1,329
Number of children seen by a doctor ..	19,823	21,323

There were no changes in Child Welfare sessions during 1961. There was, however, a slight drop in attendances of mothers and children during the year.

The average number of children seen by a doctor at each session was 15.56.

Health Visitors and Health Visitor Students continue to undertake health education in clinics and when possible films have also been shown.

Once again the department is deeply indebted to voluntary workers, including the W.V.S. at the Child Welfare Clinics for their hard work and devoted service.

Welfare Foods

The arrangements for distributing these foods at each Child Welfare Centre and the central depot at 96 New Walk continued unchanged during 1961 with the exception of the institution of increased charges and payments in cash instead of in stamps.

Full-time staff of the Health Department is employed at 96 New Walk which undertakes distribution daily, including Saturday mornings.

The Child Welfare Clinics are staffed by voluntary workers—Women's Voluntary Service members and others and welfare foods are

obtainable at the weekly clinic sessions. The institution of payment by cash has increased the work to be done by these voluntary helpers and our thanks are due to them for the magnificent way in which they have tackled the additional work.

During 1961, the following welfare foods were distributed :

Main Distribution			
Centre			
	96 New Walk	Clinics	Total
Orange Juice (bottles) ..	18,623	54,408	73,031
National Dried Milk (tins) ..	14,057	37,432	51,489
Cod Liver Oil (bottles) ..	2,591	8,245	10,836
Vitamin Tablets (packets) ..	2,738	7,296	10,034
			<hr/>
			145,390 items
			<hr/>

There is no doubt that the decrease in the number of items, amounting to 66,022 less than in 1960, is due to the increase in Welfare Food prices, as from 1st June, 1961.

Promotion of Cleanliness and Good Habits and the Elimination of Verminous Conditions (Circular 2831 of the Ministry of Health dated July, 1943)

The method and classification remain unchanged.

The number of children under five years of age known to the Department to be persistently verminous during 1961 was 22.

Method of Cleansing

The cleansing of young children is sometimes undertaken at home by the parents but more usually by the staff at the Cleansing Centre, Elbow Lane. The home premises are dealt with by the staff of the Public Health Inspection Department.

Treatment at Minor Ailments Clinics

Where necessary children under school age are referred for the treatment of minor ailments to one of the Minor Ailments Clinics in the City administered and staffed by the School Health Service.

Artificial Sunlight

The number of children referred to the clinic was 22 compared with 28 in the previous year.

The number of children who completed treatment was as follows :

			Good Results		Fair or unchanged		Total
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Debility	..	..	2	1	—	—	3
Slow progress	..	..	—	1	1	1	3
Upper respiratory catarrh			1	3	—	—	4
Bronchitis	..	..	2	1	—	—	3
Underweight	..	..	—	3	—	—	3
Anæmia	..	..	—	1	—	—	1
Anorexia	..	..	2	1	—	—	3
Totals			7	11	1	1	20

Other Clinics

There were 38 children under five years of age treated at the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic, 82 at the Eye Clinic, 198 at the Skin and Minor Ailments Clinics, and 108 at the Orthopaedic Clinic.

This total of 426 is 34 fewer than the total for the previous year.

Day Nurseries

In January, 1961, the nursery formerly in Glen Street moved to new premises in Cossington Street.

The details of the provision and attendances at each nursery are as follow :

<i>Day Nursery</i>		<i>Places</i>	<i>Attendances</i>	<i>Daily Average</i>
St. Martin's	..	60	10,839	44.42
Cossington Street	..	60	12,722	52.14
Fosse Road	..	45	8,801	36.07
Fairway	..	40	7,065	28.95
New Walk	..	35	5,365	21.99
College Street	..	45	10,581	43.36
Belgrave House	..	60	11,552	47.34
Bedford Street	..	50	12,159	49.83
Sparkenhoe Street	..	50	11,486	47.07
Frank Street	..	50	11,680	48.87*

*Closed for one week

Number of children on the register at end of year	..	524
Number of approved places	..	495
Average attendances in 1961	..	420.04

During 1961 there was a heavy demand for places in nurseries in the centre of the town. Applications for these places were dealt with as

quickly as possible. Frank Street Day Nursery had to be closed for one week during the year because of an outbreak of dysentery. The incidence of infectious diseases was considerably less than in 1960. Notable among those which did occur were 109 cases of Measles; compared with 300 in the previous year; 45 cases of German Measles; 37 cases of Chickenpox, compared with 109 in the previous year; 83 cases of Dysentery and 21 cases of Mumps. Apart from these infectious diseases, isolated cases of Scarlet Fever and Impetigo occurred during the year.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

During the year two people applied for registration, one as a daily minder for a maximum of four children between the ages of 2½-5 years, the other as a play group for a maximum of five children between the ages of 3½-5 years.

No registrations were cancelled during the year.

At the end of the year 21 persons were registered, receiving a maximum of 119 children.

The registered daily minders are supervised by the Superintendent Health Visitor with the appropriate health visitor, regular monthly visits being paid.

The Care of Illegitimate Children

Circular 2866 of the Ministry of Health, dated October, 1943

In accordance with the provisions of the above Circular, a scheme has been in operation since 1st April, 1944, in collaboration with the Diocesan Moral Welfare Association.

In June, 1961, Miss Patricia Russell succeeded Miss Walters as Organising Secretary of the Leicester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association.

Analysis of work done during 1961 is as follows:

	1961	1960
Total number of cases referred	227	183
Brought forward from 1960	49	32
Matrimonial, family and personal problems dealt with	16	14
Cases of older children	46	26
	—	—
Total cases	338	255
	—	—

Sources of reference (new cases only) :

	1961	1960
Almoners and Matrons	39	41
Health Visitors and Clinics	50	44
Doctors, employers and friends	62	34
National Assistance Board officials and employment agencies	4	8
National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her child	7	8
Voluntary agencies and individual Social Workers	32	29
Personal application	27	15
Clergy and Church Workers	6	4
	<hr/> 227	<hr/> 183
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Apart from advice and guidance on questions of adoption, affiliation, matrimonial difficulties and personal problems, some applicants have been given specific help in the manner indicated below :

	1961	1960
By admission to Voluntary Homes or Hostels ..	22	30
By provision of clothing, prams and cots ..	37	20
By finding lodgings for mothers	5	8
By finding foster homes for babies	27	15
By finding work for mothers	3	2
By helping mothers to obtain affiliation orders ..	4	4
By helping to arrange private legal agreements ..	4	7
By obtaining financial help from voluntary Societies	11	4
By obtaining a place in a residential nursery (not Local Authority)	1	1

The fees paid to the Homes and Hostels were made up as follows :

Paid for by:

City Health Department only	1
City Health Department and mother's insurance ..	4
Health Department of another area, putative father and mother's insurance	1
Mother's parents or other relations and mother's insurance	5
Putative father and mother's insurance	2
Mother's savings and insurance	4
Mother's parents and putative father	2
Mother's parents, putative father and mother's insurance ..	1
Putative father only	1
Children's Department only	1
	<hr/> 22
	<hr/>

Position with regard to children at the end of the year :

	1961	1960*
Living with unmarried mother in her parent's home	37	10
Living in lodgings	25	6
Living in mother's own home	11	7
Living with mother, married to putative father ..	3	4
Living with parents who are cohabiting ..	8	2
Living with relations of the mother	2	—
Mother responsible for and has access to the child:		
(a) Living with foster parents	10	—
(b) Adopted or placed for adoption	18	15
Advised and helped before passing on:		
Mother and child moved to another area ..	9	—
Cases referred to another agency	19	3
Baby died	1	—
Miscarriages and abortions	6	1
Found not to be pregnant	—	1
Contact not maintained by mother	11	—
Cases still in hand:		
In care of Local Authority with or without mother	8	—
In a voluntary home or in hospital with mother	3	—
As yet unborn	56	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	227	49
	<hr/>	<hr/>

*These figures are of cases referred in 1960 where a child was born in 1961.

Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1950

The Leicester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association continues as the Registered Adoption Society for the City and County under the name of the Leicester and Leicestershire Adoption Society.

Details of the work of the Society during 1961 are as follow :

Total number of applications from persons wishing to adopt a child	335
Number of above considered by the Case Committee ..	125
Number of children offered for adoption but not accepted	7

Number of children accepted with a view to adoption ..	123
(Four of these were withdrawn by the mother before placing).	
Number of infants placed by the Society for adoption ..	119
(Three were withdrawn by their natural mothers during the probation period).	
Number of infants so delivered in respect of whom adoption orders have not been made	47
Number of adoption orders made in respect of infants placed during 1961	69
Number of orders made in respect of infants placed before the period to which the return relates	37
Infants offered to the Society at the end of 1961 but not yet placed for adoption:	
(a) Number in care and possession of the Society ..	—
(b) Number boarded out by the Society (in a foster home)	1
(c) Number of other infants (in Mother and Baby Homes)	2

During 1961, 24 meetings of the Case Committee were held.

It is interesting to note regarding the ages of the natural parents of the children placed for adoption, the greatest number of natural mothers, namely 49, fell between the ages of 17-20, while 36 of the natural mothers are between 21-24 and only 18, aged 16 and under. In the case of the natural father 40 were between 21-24, 26 were between 17-20 and 4 aged 16 or under. 28 of the natural fathers were between the ages of 25-29 compared with 7 of the natural mothers.

Regarding the status of the natural mothers:

- 105 of them were single girls
- 2 were single girls where a long-standing cohabitation has broken down
- 4 were widows
- 5 were separated or divorced
- 3 were living with husband, child conceived out of wedlock

119

Of the 119 natural mothers dealt with by the Adoption Society, 33 were resident in Leicester City, 30 were resident in Leicester County, 30 Northamptonshire and Rutland and other areas 26.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, SECTION 23

MIDWIFERY

Midwives

During 1961, 124 midwives notified their intention to practise. Of these 29 were municipal midwives, five were in independent practice—all in Registered Nursing Homes and none in domiciliary practice—and the remaining 90 were practising in maternity hospitals.

THE MUNICIPAL MIDWIFERY SERVICE

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

Area	Cases Attended	Gas and Air administered	Pethidine administered	VISITS		
				Ante-natal	Post-natal	Total
1A	347	329	209	2,675	5,103	7,778
1B	266	235	115	2,554	3,995	6,549
2C	213	174	87	2,132	3,480	5,612
2D	337	287	203	3,717	5,904	9,621
3E	274	216	119	1,901	4,698	6,599
3F	369	304	230	3,205	5,773	8,978
Part-time and Relief	161	160	104	647	2,466	3,113
Totals	1,967	1,705	1,067	16,831	31,419	48,250

Area 1A. Stoneygate, Central, Clarendon Park, Knighton, Aylestone, Southfields, Saffron Lane.

Area 1B. Braunstone, Narborough Road, Westcotes.

Area 2C. Braunstone Frith, New Parks Estate.

Area 2D. Stocking Farm, Mowmacre, Abbey Lane, Loughborough Road, Birstall, Humberstone, Gipsy Lane, Catherine Street.

Area 3E. Northfields, Scraptoft, North Evington, Thurnby Lodge, Goodwood.

Area 3F. Highfields, Crown Hills, Evington, Belgrave Gate, St. Matthews Estate.

During 1961 the staff was again below the establishment of 28 midwives. Three full-time midwives commenced duty in January, 1961, and this brought the establishment up to 22 full-time and four part-time midwives, plus one part-time maternity nurse. During the year three full-time midwives resigned, one of whom retired, and six full-time midwives joined the staff, so that in December, 1961, the nett establishment was 22 full-time midwives, four part-time midwives and one part-time maternity nurse.

Despite the shortage of staff, midwives have undertaken more work than they did in 1960 and they have continued to give willing service and co-operation to a degree which has been highly commendable.

A night rota system was put into operation in January, 1961, and this allowed each midwife in turn to have an additional twelve-hour period off duty from 6.0 p.m. to 6.0 a.m. once a week. Throughout the year the scheme has worked smoothly and has provided a measure of relief to the midwives.

Midwives and General Practitioner/Obstetricians

The following figures indicate the distribution of the work between midwives and doctors in relation to the 1,963 deliveries attended by midwives in the area during 1961:

Deliveries attended by a midwife:

(a) (i) When a doctor was not booked but was present at time of delivery	5
(ii) When a doctor was not booked and was not present at time of delivery	227
(b) (i) When a doctor was booked and was present at time of delivery	238
(ii) When a doctor was booked and was not present at time of delivery	1,493
Total	1,963

Patients confined in Hospitals

The scheme of notification to the Health Department of patients discharged from hospital has continued as before. These patients were visited by midwives until the tenth day of the puerperium had elapsed and thereafter a health visitor for the area undertook the care of the mother and baby.

Despite an acute shortage of midwives in the hospital service and also an equally acute shortage of maternity beds which necessitated a more rapid turnover of patients, only 675 patients were discharged to the care of midwives before the tenth day.

Flying Squad

Midwives act on their own initiative in an emergency and the facilities were used on one occasion by a midwife alone and on six occasions by a General Practitioner. Three patients were given a blood transfusion and two of these were transferred to hospital and one remained at home. Of the patients who were not transfused, two were transferred to hospital and two remained at home.

Breast Milk Bank

Four patients of municipal midwives donated milk to the Breast Milk Bank at the Leicester Royal Infirmary Maternity Hospital, Causeway Lane.

Patients transferred to the Home Nursing Service

It is the custom to transfer maternity nursing of cases in which either the mother or the baby has an infection to the Home Nursing Service. During 1961, 70 such cases were transferred which involved 596 visits.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, SECTION 24

Health Visiting and the School Health Service

The co-ordination of these two services continues. The shortage of trained health visitors has made it inevitable that an increasing number of the School Health Service are not trained health visitors and consequently they cannot undertake combined duties.

Training School for Health Visitors

315 persons have been successfully trained in the period from July, 1948 to December, 1961. 110 of these were bursary students and subsequent to qualification remained on the staff for a minimum period of 18 months. Some of them have remained on the staff for a varying period beyond 18 months, while from time to time some independent students have joined the staff on completion of their training. One such student joined the staff in August, 1961.

The Training School continues to be the main source of trained staff and in view of the national shortage of trained staff it will continue to fulfil this function in the foreseeable future.

One complete course started in January, 1961 and terminated in July, 1961. This was the last six-months course conducted by the department. 14 candidates were presented for the examination and 13 were successful. Two candidates were Leicester bursary students, one of whom was successful in July and the other re-sat the examination in December, 1961 and was unfortunately again unsuccessful.

In September, 1961 the first course of one academic year's duration commenced and this course will terminate in July, 1962. This extended course is comparable with the majority of Health Visitor Training Courses throughout the country both in training and syllabus content and gives more adequate time for practical training than was possible in a six-months course.

26 were recruited for this longer course and 25 were in training in December, 1961, one student having elected to discontinue her training.

Of the 25 students, eight were Leicester Corporation Bursary Students, a number which is encouraging and which one hopes is an indication of improved recruitment of trained staff for the future.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, SECTION 26

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Diphtheria Immunisation

Facilities for immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus are available at each Child Welfare Clinic session and at Day Nurseries. There is a Saturday morning session at the Central Clinic, 96 New Walk and additional sessions are held in Infants' Schools. A number of children are immunised as a matter of preference by their own General Practitioners.

The following table shows the number of children immunised during the year.

Primary Immunisation

Immunised against	Under 1 year	1 Year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Over 4 years	Total
Diphtheria ..	4	3	1	6	29	202	245
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough	17	61	36	18	24	202	358
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus ..	1,463	1,636	207	117	57	130	3,610
Diphtheria/Tetanus..	2	4	2	6	10	75	99
Total ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,312

Booster Doses

Immunised against	Under 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Diphtheria	193	513	706
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough	312	306	618
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/ Tetanus	165	173	338
Diphtheria/Tetanus ..	10	34	44
Total ..	—	—	1,706

No. Immunised against Whooping Cough only

Under 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
4	1	5

These figures show a decrease from those for 1960 for two reasons. The figures for 1960 were inflated by the demand for immunisation following the outbreak in Derby. Also during 1961 in the latter months of the year, there was a drive, particularly in schools, to complete third and fourth injections against Poliomyelitis.

Vaccination against Smallpox

Under the National Health Service Act facilities for vaccination were provided at the Central Clinic, 96 New Walk. Requests for vaccination are very few, namely, 106 children under 15 and seven persons over 15 received primary vaccination and 10 persons over the age of 15 were re-vaccinated. These figures are substantially the same as in the previous year and are far from satisfactory.

Poliomyelitis

Immunisation sessions were held on Saturday mornings at 96 New Walk as required for Poliomyelitis vaccination.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, SECTION 28

During 1961 health visitors have undertaken a considerable amount of work in the field of after-care. The district health visitor carried out Tuberculosis Care and After-Care in her own district and keeps in touch with the Chest Physician at the Chest Clinic.

While there is no formal system of routine after-care of adult patients who are discharged from hospital, there is very good liaison with the hospital staff and any case thought to be in need of follow up by the health visitor is notified to the department by the hospital and a district health visitor undertakes any necessary after-care visiting.

In the case of children who are discharged from hospital there is very close liaison between Paediatricians and health visitors. Health Visitors attend ward rounds and out-patient Paediatric Clinics. The district health visitors are kept fully informed about children from their area who are hospital in-patients or who are about to be discharged and any necessary information is passed from the Paediatrician to the district health visitor concerned, and vice versa.

Only one health visitor is employed solely on specific duties and she is concerned with care and after-care of diabetic patients. She works in conjunction with the Diabetic Clinic at the Leicester Royal Infirmary. During the year she paid 1,351 visits to patients suffering from diabetes, advising them on diet and any special problems that arose.

The method of follow up of maternity patients is detailed under Section 23.

With regard to liaison with General Practitioners, health visitors have not been seconded to work either with a particular General Practitioner or a group of Practitioners, but there has been an increasing liaison consisting of mutual consultation from time to time as the need has arisen between General Practitioners and health visitor, to the mutual satisfaction and benefit of both parties.

During 1961 health education has been undertaken by health visitors in Infant Welfare Clinics and on a small scale in Ante-Natal Clinics, in addition to the Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes. It is hoped in future years to expand this aspect of the work, but opportunities are sometimes limited by facilities available in clinic premises. Health Education talks are supplemented by sound films, film strips, flannel graphs and poster material, etc.

In addition, health visitors have undertaken a certain amount of health education with Church organisations, Young Wives Groups, etc., from time to time during the year.

GENERAL

Home Accidents

The Chief Ambulance Officer notifies the department of each case conveyed to hospital after an accident. These and any cases which become known to the health visitors form the basis of this enquiry.

Each case notified was investigated by a health visitor and a report was submitted and the occasion of this visit was used to further health education by giving advice to the family on the prevention of accidents in the future.

From this investigation the following statistics have been compiled:

Age	No. of Males	No. of Females	Total number
Under 12 months ..	2	5	7
1 — 5 years ..	87	54	141
6 — 15 „ ..	29	37	66
16 — 59 „ ..	42	65	107
60 — 70 „ ..	9	18	27
71 — 80 „ ..	9	20	29
80 — 89 „ ..	5	16	21
90 years and over ..	—	1	1
	—	—	—
Totals ..	183	216	399
	—	—	—

Type of injury sustained :

Scalds ..	32
Burns ..	31
Fractures ..	78
Dislocation ..	8
Cuts ..	149
Bruises ..	30
Puncture wounds ..	9
Concussion ..	11
Poisoning ..	16
Crush injuries ..	6
Sprains ..	18
Multiple injuries ..	4
Hæmorrhage ..	1
Foreign bodies ..	6
	—
Total ..	399
	—

Circumstances at time of accident :

Alone on premises	Not alone on premises	Total
85	314	399

Accident considered to be :

Preventable	Not preventable	Total
220	179	399

Severity of injury :

Severe	Not severe	Total
169	230	399

In addition to the 399 accidents about which definite information was available and which were obviously accidents occurring at home, a further 24 "accidents" were notified to us by the Ambulance Station, but no information could be obtained about these incidents, either because the family had moved away or in some cases difficulties with the English language made it virtually impossible to obtain any information.

In addition to these 24 accidents, 44 people were conveyed to hospital by the Ambulance Service and while they had had an accident, investigation showed that these were either street accidents or had occurred at work and the patient had been conveyed to hospital from his home address.

Of the fatalities, one was a little girl of two who was playing in the yard at home. Older children were walking along the top of the wall which collapsed on the top of the child who sustained fatal head and crush injuries.

A lady of 83 years of age was getting undressed for bed at about 10 p.m. She fell forwards on her face behind the bedroom door. She sustained severe bleeding from her nose and died three days later in Leicester Royal Infirmary. The patient was not alone in the house at the time of the accident, but appears to have been alone in the room at the time she was getting undressed.

The age distribution of accidents shows virtually no change compared with 1960, where again the vulnerability of the very young and those who have reached the age of 60 is apparent. The age group 16-59 years shows the next highest incidence of home accidents after the age group 1-5 years. In the case of persons over the age of 70, 31 of them were alone at the time of the accident and 27 of them lived alone. The predisposing cause of their accidents in 49 cases was a fall, out of a total of 51 persons over 70 who sustained an accident. This illustrates only too well the liability over the age of 70 to falls and consequent injury, particularly when these people are living alone. The remaining two persons over 70 injured themselves accidentally, one with a razor and the other with a razor blade.

A study of the accidents reveals that parents and children still do not pay sufficient attention to safety measures designed to avoid accidents from swallowing drugs, etc., burns from unguarded fires, scalds from hot fluids, etc.

One or two interesting cases came to our notice:

One case, a child of $1\frac{3}{4}$ years of age fell from the open bedroom window while his mother's back was turned. He sustained multiple injuries which fortunately were not fatal. Another child, aged three, opened a bedroom window which was securely fastened and fell out, sustaining lacerations to his thigh. The most spectacular accident involving a fall concerned a child of three who was sent to his bedroom because he could not behave himself and in a fit of temper opened a window and fell out on to the concrete below. It is interesting to note that other adults found the same window extremely difficult to open. This little boy fortunately did not sustain serious injuries.

Registered Nursing Homes

The Medical Inspector of Nursing Homes makes every effort to ascertain the existence of any unregistered Nursing Home and investigates any instances brought to her notice.

During 1961 there were seven registered Nursing Homes until May, when Springfield Road Rest Home ceased to be a Nursing Home and their registration was cancelled.

In July, 1961, Ava Nursing Home was sold and was re-registered with the Committee, the number of beds being unchanged. The alterations which were being undertaken at St. Francis Private Hospital were completed in July and the number of additional beds, namely 23, was approved by the Committee, bringing the total beds available at St. Francis to 54. One Nursing Home which applied for exemption from registration as a non-profit making establishment was granted exemption.

The Medical Inspector of Nursing Homes continues to co-operate with the Welfare Department who are responsible for Homes for the Aged, particularly in ascertaining unregistered Homes. At December, 1961, the number of beds available in the city was 185, an increase of 15 over the previous year.

Nurses' Bureaux

There are now two nurses' bureaux, one at 31 Saxby Street and a second at 15 St. Anne's Drive.

KATHLEEN J. C. SHAW

TABLE 8

LIST OF

REGISTERED NURSING HOMES

(INCLUDING MATERNITY HOMES)

ADDRESS				NO. OF BEDS
Central Nursing Home, 6 University Road				.. 15
Sundial Nursing Home, Aylestone Road ..				.. 20
St. Francis Private Hospital, 362 London Road				.. 54
The Lawn Nursing Home, London Road ..				.. 22
Dane Hills Convent	..	..	..	.. 56
"Ava," Ratcliffe Road	..	..	..	.. 18

Dental Report 1961

by

P. S. R. CONRON, L.D.S. R.C.S.(Eng.)
Chief Dental Officer

The Local Authority dental service provides free treatment for school children, pre-school children, including those at Day Nurseries, expectant and nursing mothers and, to a limited extent, for the Emily Fortey School. This report deals specifically with treatment carried out for the Maternity and Child Welfare service.

Staff. The staffing strength as far as the Maternity and Child Welfare Service is concerned remains the same, i.e. approximately one quarter of the authorised establishment.

Despite this gross understaffing and as a result of a constructive visit by Miss Oswald, a senior dental officer from the Ministry of Health, it was decided to offer routine dental inspection to every expectant mother who attended an ante-natal clinic in the City. Between 1st April and 31st December, 1961, 636 expectant mothers were offered this facility, 107 (16.8%) accepted the offer, although only 75 (11.8%) attended for inspection and, where necessary, received treatment. As can be seen from the table following this report 186 mothers were examined as opposed to 162 in 1960. One can therefore reasonably draw the conclusion that since the offer of routine dental inspection has only produced an extra 24 patients, the effort is hardly worthwhile.

The rest of the table is self-explanatory and shows that a slightly higher number of mothers and pre-school children were examined and made dentally fit than in 1960. Attendances of mothers numbered 676, failed appointments 213, nearly one third. Altogether 128 mothers and 168 pre-school children were made dentally fit.

(a) Numbers provided with Dental Care :

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	186	179	177	128
{ Day Nurseries	268	100	59	54
Children under 5 { Others	135	117	115	114
{ Total ..	403	217	174	168

(b) Forms of Dental Treatment provided :

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures Provided			Radio-graphs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower		
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	43	83	—	—	648	79	67	50		6
{ Day Nurseries	—	49	—	—	41	22	—	—		—
Children under 5 { Others	—	5	—	—	305	112	—	—		1
{ Total ..	—	54	—	—	346	134	—	—		1

APPENDIX IV

Report of the City Analyst for the year 1961

This Report can be regarded as the last of a series in that it covers work carried out during the last year of my predecessor, Mr. F. C. Bullock, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. It also marks the end of an era when the City Analyst's Laboratory carried out the work of water examination for the Leicester City Water Department. Henceforth this work is being carried out by the newly established laboratory of the River Dove Water Board. It is with satisfaction that I recall the efficiency with which this Laboratory has served the Water Undertaking in this area. Mr. S. F. Burford, Leicester's first full time Public Analyst, on his retirement in July 1929, stated that he had made water his life's study and his successor, Mr. F. C. Bullock, carried on this tradition. It is with some considerable regret that I have to record the termination of this work on the retirement of Mr. F. C. Bullock. However, at the time of writing (April 1962) I am happy to record that the services we have to offer are being increasingly used by the public, Corporation Departments and other Authorities, so that staff transferred from the routine of water examination have been maintained in gainful employment.

The staff situation, as a contrast to the position in 1960, has been more stable. No changes in technical staff are recorded and I am most happy and indeed grateful to state that it is a pleasure to work with such an amicable team who have demonstrated their loyalty in making it easy for me to assume the duties of City Analyst. I would especially like to thank Mr. V. S. Bulley and Mr. P. A. Garratt for the way in which they have responded to a heavier burden of duties upon the readjustment of staff functions in the Laboratory. My thanks are also due to Mrs. J. Michael whose efficient handling of the clerical side of our establishment ensures the smooth running of the Department.

In the main the Report is formulated in the established fashion of previous Reports and indicates the variety of work accomplished during the year under review. The total number of samples examined was 9,411 as compared with 10,444 in 1960. The decrease is almost wholly accounted for by the smaller number of milk samples submitted for examination under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations (1,105 as compared with 2,187 in 1960). To counteract this, 229 more miscellaneous food and drug samples were examined.

The ready co-operation of Mr. C. W. Stacey, who has been in charge of food and drug sampling throughout the year, has greatly facilitated the smooth running of the Laboratory.

In conclusion, may I tender my thanks to the Chairman, Members of the Health Committee and Medical Officer of Health for their interest, encouragement and support in matters concerning this Department.

E. R. PIKE,

Deputy City Analyst.

(Appointed City Analyst 12th February, 1962).

LEGAL

New Regulations introduced in 1961 affecting the work of the Public Analyst included:

Labelling Procedure for Compounded Medicinal Preparations

This code of Practice was issued in December, 1960 as a joint memorandum by the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry, The Proprietary Association of Great Britain and the Association of Public Analysts. The Code regulates the labelling of new preparations and only applies to old preparations the formula of which is significantly revised.

Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations 1961 S.1. 440/1961 operative 20.3.1961.

The effect of these Regulations is to make it no longer necessary for the fruit basis and alcoholic content to appear on the label of any wine made by the fermentation of grape-juice, not having been so processed as to alter their character. Previously this exemption applied only to wines fermented in the district of origin of the grapes. This means that wine made in England from imported grape-juice is exempt from this particular labelling requirement.

Poisons List Order 1961 No. 1611. Operative 18.9.61

Poisons Rules 1961 No. 1612. Operative 18.9.61

Additions to the Poisons List are indicated by these two Orders and a few amendments are made to the First Schedule.

Lead in Food Regulations 1961, S.1. 1931/1961 operative 16.4.62

These Regulations fix a maximum limit for the lead content of foods in general at 2 parts per million. Other limits are quoted for specific foods (e.g. Soft Drinks 0.2 p.p.m.; Beer 0.5 p.p.m.).

In addition to the above many drafts of, or requests for information for, proposed new Regulations were made. These included the following items:

Rag Flock Act
Labelling of Food Order
Solvents and Flavourings
Colouring Matters in Food Regulations
Emulsifiers and Stabilisers
Preservative Regulations
Soft and Cream Cheeses

Recommendations for the safe use of many chemical compounds used in agriculture were received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Those alone received during 1961 make an impressive list as follows:

Ethion	Tedion
Phenkapton	Atrazine
Metiram	Simazine
Endothal	Dimethoate (Rogor)
Cornox R. K.	Trichlorphon (Dyven, Dipterex)
Phosphamidon	Amino-triazole (Weedazol T-L)
Demeton Methyl	Fenchchlorphos
Mecocrop (CMPP)	Dinoseb
Azinphos-Methyl (Gusathion)	DNOC
Diazinon	Sodium and Potassium Arsenites
Animert	

These recommendations are merely directions for the safe handling and use of the above-mentioned chemicals. Minimum times from treatment to harvesting the crops are often specified but no indication of residual levels on foodstuffs is usually given.

TABLE A

Summary of Samples Analysed during 1961

Sampled under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

(A) Submitted by Sampling Officers :

(a) Milks	1,388
(b) Foods and Drugs	1,140
(c) Shellfish	9

(B) Food and Drug samples submitted by members of the public (See Table K)

51
— 2,588

Bacteriological Samples

Samples under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949

564

Daily Dairy Control samples for pasteurisation efficiency

541

Washed Milk Bottles (Estimation of Cleanliness) ..

268

Milk Cartons

—
— 1,373

Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs :

Samples submitted under Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926, by Inspectors (see Table H) ..

51

Samples submitted privately (see Table H) ..

2

— 53

Rag Flock Act, 1911

Samples submitted by Public Health Inspectors ..

6

Atmospheric Pollution : ..

Standard Deposit Gauge

36

Lead Peroxide Candles

59

— 95

Water Samples for Water Committee ..

4,808

Miscellaneous Samples from other sources :

Health Department (see Table I)

357

Other Corporation Departments (see Table I) ..

2

From other sources (see Table J)

129

— 488

Grand Total 9,411

In addition, 3,084 readings were obtained from six units of apparatus kept in continuous operation at six sites for measuring daily levels of smoke and sulphur dioxide.

TABLE B
FOODS AND DRUGS ANALYSED DURING 1961
(Sampled by Public Health Inspectors under the Food and Drugs Act)

Foods Analysed :

Sample	No.	Sample	No.
Almonds (Ground)	6	Honey	6
Apples	7	Ice Cream.. ..	54
Arrowroot.. ..	6	Ice Cream Mix	2
Baked Beans	6	Iced Lolly Syrup	1
Beef Extract	1	Instant Coffee	6
Beef Paste.. ..	3	Jam	24
Beer	18	Jellies	6
Blackcurrant Health Drinks ..	6	Kipper Fillets (Buttered) ..	1
Blanc Mange	6	Lard	6
Bread	2	Lemon Curd	6
Butter	12	Lemon Juice	5
Butter Sweets	8	Lemonade Crystals	6
Cake Decorations	2	Margarine.. ..	6
Cake Mixes	6	Marmalade	6
Candied Peel (Cut)	6	Marzipan	6
Cereals	3	Meat Products (Canned) ..	40
Cheese Cake	2	Milk	1,388
Cheese Spread	11	Milk (Evaporated)	7
Cherries, Glacé	6	Mincemeat	6
Christmas Pudding	6	Mussels	9
Cockle Shell Sweets	1	Mustard	6
Coffee and Chicory Essence ..	6	Onion (Dried)	1
Cooking Oil	1	Peas (Dried)	7
Cream	13	Peas (Processed)	6
Cream (Clotted)	1	Pepper (White)	6
Cream (Double)	12	Pickles and Sauces	27
Cream Cheese Spread	1	Potted Beef	1
Cream of Tartar	6	Powdered Gelatine	6
Curry Powder	7	Rice	6
Custard Powder	6	Rice (Ground)	6
Dates	6	Rice Pudding (Creamed) ..	7
Diabetic Chocolate	2	Salad Cream	6
Dry Fry	1	Salmon (Tinned)	1
Essences	6	Salt	6
Fish Cakes	3	Sausage and Sausage Meat ..	70
Flour	6	Soft Drinks	36
Fruit (Canned)	48	Soup	7
Fruit (Dried)	34	Spices	12
Fruit Juices	11	Stuffings	12
Garlic Powder	1	Suet (Beef)	6
Gravy Salt	6	Sugar	6
Herbs (Dried)	15	Tapioca	6

TABLE B—continued

FOODS ANALYSED—continued

Sample	No.	Sample	No.
Tea	14	Wines	6
Tomatoes (Tinned) ..	1	Yam Flour	3
Tomato Juice	6		
Vinegar	6	Total	2,196
Whisky	6		

Drugs Analysed :

Sample	No.	Sample	No.
Almond Oil	6	Health Salts	5
A.P.C. Tablets	7	Hydrogen Peroxide	6
Aspirins	12	Indian Brandy	6
Bicarbonate of Soda	6	Influenza Mixture	6
Bismuth Tablets	6	Iodine (White)	6
Blackcurrant and Glycerine ..	1	Iodine, Tincture of	6
Blackcurrant Pastilles	4	Iron Tonic Pills	6
Borax and Honey	5	Kaolin Poultice	6
Boric Acid Ointment	6	Liquid Paraffin	6
Boric Acid Powder	8	Mentholated Balsam	6
Boric Lint	6	Nasal Sprays, etc.	6
Calamine Lotion	6	Oil of Eucalyptus	6
Camphorated Oil	7	Olive Oil	6
Cascara Tablets	6	Parrish's Food	6
Castor Oil	1	Radiomalt	1
Chilblain Cream	3	Rheumatic Tablets	1
Chilblain Tablets	3	Rosena	1
Chlorodyne	6	Rose Hip Syrup	5
Cod Liver Oil and Malt	5	Rose Hip Syrup and Orange	1
Codeine, Linctus of	6	Saccharin	6
Codeine Tablets	6	Salt Tablets	2
Disinfectant	3	Sal Volatile	6
Fever Powders	12	Senna, Confection of	6
Friars Balsam	6	Soda Mints	6
Fuller's Earth	6	Soothing Tablets	1
Gee's Linctus	6	Stomach Pills	1
Glycerine	12	Surgical Spirit	6
Glycerine and Borax	9	Vitamin Tablets	8
Glycerine, Lemon and Honey	4	Vitorange	1
Glycerine, Lemon and Ipecac.	3		
Glycerine and Thymol	3	Total Drugs	341
Glycerine and Thymol Pastilles	3	Total Foods	2,196
Golden Eye Ointment	6		
Glucose	6	Total Foods and Drugs ..	2,537
Glucose Tablets	4		
Halibut Liver Oil Capsules ..	7		

MILK SAMPLES

The Sale of Milk Regulations 1939 require milk to contain not less than 3.0% of milk-fat and not less than 8.5% of milk solids other than milk-fat (S.N.F.). Where a sample of milk contains less than these amounts of milk-fat or S.N.F. the sample is presumed not to be genuine unless proved otherwise.

During 1961 only one sample was reported deficient of fat and eight deficient of solids not fat (S.N.F.). Of these latter samples only one was proved to contain added water by the Hortvet Freezing Point Test, the remaining samples being genuine but poor quality specimens of milk.

The variation of the monthly average composition of milk is shown in the nomograms in Table C, the values for 1961 being compared to those obtained for 1960. In spite of these comparatively wide monthly variations the average annual composition of milks examined in this Laboratory show remarkably constant figures as indicated below:

Yearly Average Composition of Milk

Year	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
No. of samples examined..	1,364	1,307	1,296	1,282	1,529	1,388
Fat (yearly average) % ..	3.69	3.72	3.76	3.69	3.67	3.68
S.N.F. ,, ,, % ..	8.73	8.72	8.72	8.68	8.71	8.72

Reference to Tables D and E will indicate the efficiency of production and processing of milk in Leicester. In no instance did the Phosphatase Test indicate inefficient pasteurisation and in only one case did the Methylene Blue Test indicate a milk of poor bacteriological (and keeping) quality.

In spite of the general opinion that the quality of milk in this country shows an annual deterioration in compositional quality, we in Leicester must express satisfaction in that at least nutritional quality has been maintained over the last six years and that the hygienic quality attained in its production is extremely high.

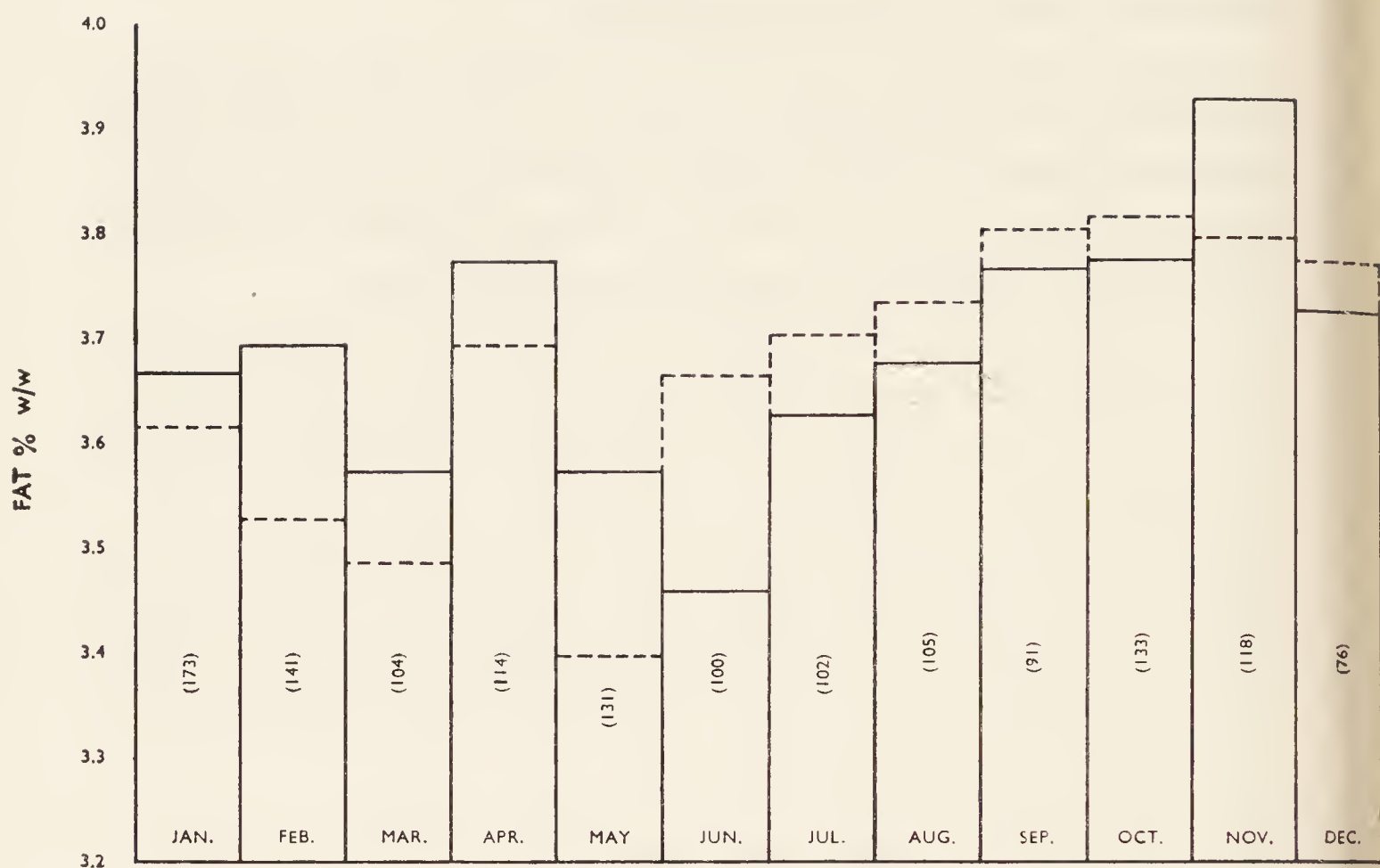
WASHED MILK BOTTLES

Frequent sampling of bottles from washing plants at the dairies has kept a rigid control over the efficiency of this important process. During the year 268 samples were examined of which 16 samples were classified as 'fairly satisfactory' and 23 as 'unsatisfactory'. In this test the number of bacteria are estimated in each bottle, a colony count per bottle of not

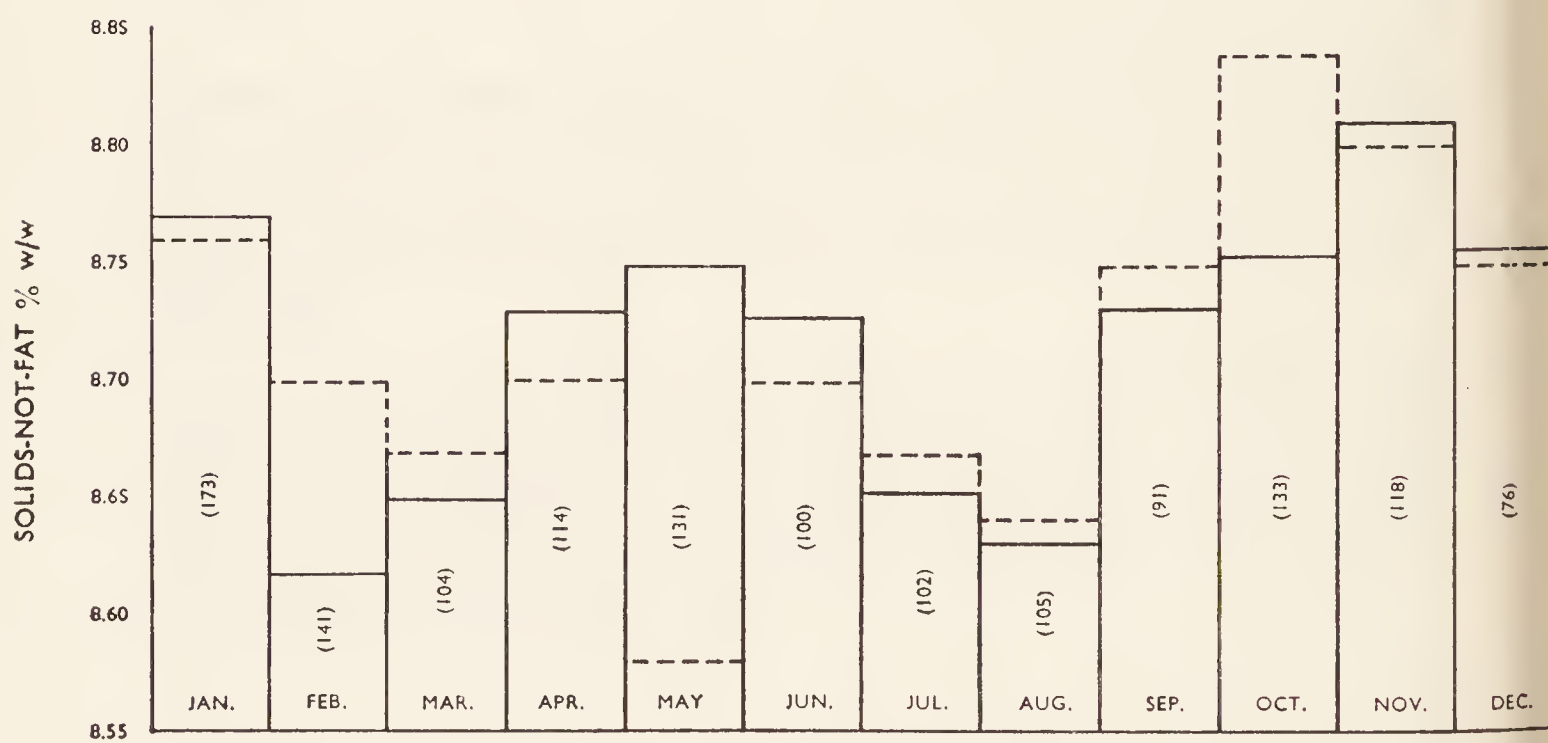
greater than 200 being regarded as 'satisfactory', 200 to 600 as 'fairly satisfactory' and over 600 as 'unsatisfactory'.

Although 23 samples were classified as unsatisfactory out of the total of 268 samples submitted, this should not be taken as an indication of the lack of efficiency of the washing process. Many of these samples are repeat samples taken after a failure has been reported, or are indeed investigational samples taken on setting up a new plant.

TABLE C



MONTHLY AVERAGE FAT CONTENTS FOR MILK DURING 1961 INDICATED BY ———
 MONTHLY AVERAGE FAT CONTENTS FOR MILK DURING 1960 INDICATED BY - - - - -



MONTHLY AVERAGE SOLIDS-NOT-FAT CONTENTS FOR MILK DURING 1961 INDICATED BY ———
 MONTHLY AVERAGE SOLIDS-NOT-FAT CONTENTS FOR MILK DURING 1960 INDICATED BY - - - - -
 FIGURES IN PARENTHESIS = NUMBER OF SAMPLES EXAMINED PER MONTH IN 1961
 TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES EXAMINED IN 1961 = 1,388

TABLE D
Results of Bacteriological Examination of Milk, 1961
Examined under Milk (Special Designation) Regulations

Grade	Total No. Submitted	Total Test Void	Number Examined	Passed as satis- factory	No. which failed Me. Blue Test	% Satisfactory		
						1959	1960	1961
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) ..	16	—	16	16	—	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ..	53	2	51	51	—	100.0	97.3	100.0
Tuberculin Tested Channel Islands Pasteurised	1	—	1	1	—	100.0	100.0	100.0
Channel Islands Pasteurised ..	8	—	8	8	—	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pasteurised	344	3	341	340	1	94.6	100.0	99.6
School Milk (Pasteurised) ..	38	—	38	38	—	98.5	100.0	100.0
Sterilised	104	—	104	104	—	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals	564	5	559	558	1	99.0*	99.6*	99.9†

*Tested by Method of Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949

†Tested by Method of Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

TABLE E
Samples of Milk examined by the Phosphatase Test, 1961

	Dairy	No. Examined	No. Efficiently Pasteurised	% of Total Satisfactory, 1961	% Satisfactory in previous years		
					1960	1959	1958
No. 1	..	109	109	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. 2	..	109	109	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. 3	..	108	108	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. 4	..	106	106	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. 5	..	109	109	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6
Miscellaneous (mainly samples submitted for Bacteriological Tests)	..	445	445	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Totals	..	986	986	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9

FOOD SAMPLES

During 1961 more food samples (excluding milks) were examined than in any previous year. A total of 859 samples was investigated of which 51 were private samples submitted by the public. These latter samples are summarised in Table K whilst Table B provides a summary of the variety of samples submitted by the Food Sampling Officers. Table F (a) lists the samples which were subjected to adverse reports and provides fairly comprehensive comments on the nature of the offence and the action taken. Further comments on the majority of these condemned samples is, therefore, unnecessary except for points of particular interest which are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

Defective Labelling

We are often reminded, especially by international bickerings, that we live in the so called 'Atomic Age' but of more immediate concern to the ordinary individual is that we live in the 'Pre-packed Age'. Nearly everything purchased to-day is presented in some sort of packaging, enabling even the most mundane article to be glamourised in glorious technicolour. Inevitably, therefore, all but the most discerning purchaser tends to buy according to the wrapper and often probably as much or even more care and thought goes into the design and wording of a label than into the preparation of the contents. If this care and thought is directed into telling the purchaser precisely what is concealed behind the wrapper then all might be well, but it is our concern to see and report upon any label which is designed to mislead the purchaser. Such misrepresentation is rarely blatant but usually relies upon small or indistinct print to describe the product or may be even just incomplete description of the contents. Thus the failure to report the presence of salt in Tomato Juice (samples Nos. 283 and 294) might have been important to persons who have to maintain a low salt diet.

The purchaser of canned meat can be quite easily misled. Sample No. 972 was a canned meat product submitted and labelled simply as "Four Beef Steaks". On analysis the meat content was found to be 76% instead of the minimum of 95% expected in a product so labelled. Although the presence of gravy was indicated in the list of ingredients no indication of its presence was given in the main label. The packers of this product have since amended their label in prominent type to include the words "with gravy". How many members of the public realise that Stewed Steak in Gravy is expected to contain only 70% of meat whilst Stewed Steak would be expected to contain 95% of meat? How often we inspect labels from such products to find the words "in gravy" printed in smaller type than the main name—usually in a different colour or just tucked away where it is hoped it will not be

noticed. Although at present such labels meet legal requirements, the layout of the label is such that it is hoped one will never notice the vital words which indicate that the article purchased is of lesser value. Such design could be construed as calculated to mislead the purchaser. It is hoped that future legislation might see fit to rectify the law in such matters.

There is indeed a need to educate the public in food standards. Who, outside the trade and professional circles, knows of the existence of many food standards or codes of practice? Can the housewife be expected to know for instance the expected meat content of Potted Beef or its difference from Beef Paste if such standards are not given sufficient publicity?

Reference to Table F (a) indicates that in all, 23 samples were criticised due to incorrect labelling; this included 15 samples of sausage which, being preserved, bore no notification to the effect that preservative was present. Sausage is permitted to contain up to 450 parts per million of sulphur dioxide as preservative only if the presence of preservative is made known to the purchaser either by label or by a notice prominently displayed at the time of sale.

Food Samples containing Foreign Bodies

Each year brings its harvest of foreign bodies in foodstuffs. Most of these specimens are presented by members of the public and the majority of such specimens seem to originate from bread and flour confectionery.

Faulty cleaning of mixing machinery resulted in dirty spiral marks in the crumb of one loaf, whilst another sample consisted of a white loaf with patches of brown crumb originating from pieces of wholemeal dough from a previous mixing. Two samples of bread contained cockroaches and Red Bread Mould (*Neurospora*) was the cause for the complaint in another instance.

Cream cakes are notorious for developing mould if stored for an over-long period in warm conditions, and one cream layer cake was submitted with vivid green patches of a mould (*Penicillium Viridicatum*) extending from the cream surface into the cake crumb.

Following a prosecution against a local firm concerning flies in a cheesecake three further complaints against the same firm were submitted—on different dates—by the same person. All these complaints were concerned with insects in cheesecakes in spite of the firm having taken elaborate precautions to prevent a recurrence of the unfortunate incident and having spent £3,000 upon modernising their plant.

Samples purchased by the Sampling Officer on varying occasions failed to reveal any obnoxious foreign bodies and no further complaints were presented by other members of the public.

A sample of canned Lunch Tongue was submitted containing a tarnished needle embedded into it. Examination indicated that the needle had been processed in situ in the meat. Subsequent correspondence revealed that the tongue had been imported from Yugoslavia. The importers were most concerned about this incident and stated that they had received assurances that the canning factory would do its utmost to prevent a recurrence of this type of complaint.

Other complaints concerned a piece of fur in a meat pie and a caterpillar in tinned tomatoes.

Compositional Defects in Food Samples

Further reference to Table F (a) will indicate the samples criticised for defective composition. Among these it may be noted that three samples of Lemon Juice were condemned for being in a state of fermentation. Yeast cells were observed by microscopical examination and alcohol was detected in amounts from 0.3 to 0.5% even though sulphur dioxide preservative was present in each case in amounts ranging from 112 to 138 parts per million. The maximum permitted amount of sulphur dioxide preservative allowed in lemon juice is 350 p.p.m.

A sample of Blackcurrant Health Drink (No. S.489) was submitted by a private person with the allegation that it was of poor flavour and that it was nauseating to drink. Analysis indicated that the sample contained only 10% of fruit juice but that the Vitamin C content was 21.5 milligrams per fluid ounce. This amount of Vitamin C being greater than half of the human daily requirement of Vitamin C (30 milligrams) in an amount of the drink which would be normally consumed in one day qualified the product to be referred to as a 'Health Drink' and to be truly labelled "rich in Vit. C". Since the product as a whole conformed to the minimum requirements of a Blackcurrant Cordial under the Food Standards (Soft Drinks) Order 1953 which only requires 7.5% blackcurrant fruit juice no action could be taken against the product. The sample, however, was an inferior product, containing a minimum of natural fruit juice but probably the maximum amount of a poor quality synthetic flavour and colour. Our report stated that such a product might be unacceptable to a discerning palate though nothing was detected which would normally cause sickness. The moral indicated by this sample is that one usually only gets what one pays for. This sample consisted of a bargain line sold from a supermarket at 1s. 9d. per bottle. The normal price for a good quality product containing 45% blackcurrant juice being 3s. 6d!

TABLE F(a). Food Samples other than Milk reported "Not Genuine"

Sample No.	Article	Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Offence	Action taken
972	DEFECTIVE LABELLING Beef Steaks	Informal	Sample was labelled 'Four Beef Steaks' and would therefore be expected to consist of 100% meat. Analysis indicated the presence of 76% meat and therefore the description should be qualified by the words 'in gravy' when a minimum of 75% total meat would be acceptable	Letter sent to packers and more recent stocks seen in various shops have been labelled 'Beef Steaks with Gravy'
283	Tomato Juice	Informal	No declaration of the presence of added salt (sodium chloride) was indicated on the label whereas upon analysis the sample was found to contain approximately 0.4% of sodium chloride. This omission constitutes a contravention of the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953	Matter was taken up with the packers who have taken steps to prevent any possibility of a repetition of this kind
294	Tomato Juice	Informal	No declaration of the presence of added salt (sodium chloride) was indicated on the label, whereas upon analysis the sample was found to contain approximately 0.7% of sodium chloride. This omission constitutes a contravention of the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953	The importers have been informed of this contravention. Further supplies received from Italy will be labelled correctly

Sample No.	Article	Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Offence	Action taken
1716	Glacé Cherries	Informal	Sample was a normal and satisfactory specimen of Glacé Cherries, but analysis indicated the presence of Liquid Glucose which was not declared in the list of ingredients printed on the carton. This omission constitutes a contravention of the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953	A letter has been sent to the packers asking for their observations
1901	Pickled Onions	Informal	Sample was a normal and satisfactory specimen of Pickled Onions, but was not labelled in accordance with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, which requires Pickled Onions to be labelled with a list of ingredients in quantitative order	Director of firm interviewed and labels examined of other varieties of pickles sold by this firm. Some were in need of correction. Director of firm would arrange for fresh labels to be printed
2049	Dried Peas	Informal	Sample was a normal and satisfactory specimen of dried peas presented as a pre-packed article. Legend on the packet declared the presence of a Steeping Tablet which was separately wrapped and enclosed with the peas. The tablet wrapping was found to be labelled correctly in that the contents of the tablet were declared in the true quantitative order. This order was reversed on	Director of firm interviewed. He asked to be allowed to use up the existing stocks of cartons which would take about two years. New stocks would be printed with the proper declaration of the ingredients of the Steeping Tablet

TABLE F(a)—continued

Sample No.	Article	Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Offence	Action taken
2049	—continued		the carton and the presence of colour omitted. The carton was not labelled in conformity with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, in that the ingredients of the Steeping Tablet were incorrectly and inadequately stated	
2104	Blancmange Powder	Informal	Sample consisted of normal and satisfactory specimens of variously flavoured blancmange powders, each flavour packed in individual packets and contained in a carton. The labelling of the packets regarding the ingredients and weight of the product was, however, at variance with the data given on the enclosing carton. The ingredients were correctly stated on the packets as 'edible starch, salt, flavouring and colouring'; the carton stated the ingredients as 'edible starch, flavouring and colouring'. The labelling of the carton was at fault in that the presence of salt was not declared. Although blancmange is exempted from the requirement of	This matter has been brought to the attention of the packers

Sample No.	Article	Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Offence	Action taken
2104	— <i>continued</i>		the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, to declare ingredients, if voluntarily stated, the list of ingredients should be a true indication of the composition of the product. The minimum net weight of the three packets was each declared as 1 ounce, whereas the minimum net weight on the packet was stated as 3½ ounces. The actual total weight of the contents was, however, in excess of the minimum net weight stated on the carton	
2160	Christmas Pudding	Informal	Sample was submitted for examination packed in an earthenware basin and covered with greaseproof paper but devoid of any form of labelling. Chemical examination indicated that it was an acceptable sample of Christmas Pudding, but since it was purchased as a pre-packed article the failure to indicate: (a) the name and address of the packer, (b) the list of ingredients in quantitative order, constitutes a contravention of the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953	Owner of Bakery interviewed and has agreed to label his Christmas Pudding correctly next year. He was under the impression that the weight only had to be declared

TABLE F(a)—continued

Sample No.	Article	Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Offence	Action taken
44	Pork Sausage	Informal	Sample contained undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative	The preservative declaration notice was not visible at the time of purchase of the sample. On visiting the shop again notice was found to be behind another card (Shops Act Notice). It will now be properly displayed
131	Pork Sausage	Informal	Sample contained undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative	Director of firm interviewed. All his shops have notices which should be displayed but manageress of the shop from where this sample was purchased had taken notice down after cleaning and forgotten to replace it. A letter, confirming the verbal warning given, has been sent to the firm
241	Pork Sausage	Informal	Sample contained undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative	Matter was brought to the attention of the departmental manager concerned and in future notices will be displayed
378	Pork Sausage	Informal	Sample contained undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative	Verbal and written warnings have been given to vendor
735	Pork Sausage	Informal	Sample contained undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative	Vendor has been warned of the requirements of the Regulations and has undertaken to display a preservative notice
1019	Pork Sausage	Informal	Sample contained undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative	Verbal and written warnings have been given to vendor to display a preservative notice

Sample No.	Article	Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Offence	Action taken
1021	Pork Sausage ..	Informal	Sample contained undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative	A verbal and written warning has been given to the vendor to display a preservative notice
1102	Pork Sausage ..	Informal	Sample contained undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative	Verbal and written warnings have been given to this butcher to display a notice declaring the presence of preservative in sausage sold at his shop
1156	Pork Sausage ..	Informal	Sample contained undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative	Verbal and written warnings have been given to this butcher to display a notice declaring the presence of preservative in sausage sold at his shop
1277	Pork Sausage ..	Informal	Sample contained undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative	This matter has been brought verbally and in writing to the attention of the vendor
1487	Pork Sausage ..	Informal	Sample contained undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative	Verbal and written warnings have been given to this firm to display a preservative notice
1600	Pork Sausage ..	Informal	Sample contained undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative	Shop visited and the manager warned to display the preservative declaration notice
1601	Pork Sausage ..	Informal	Sample contained undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative	The Butchery Department manager is to examine all shops in the city for the proper display of the preservative declaration notice
1691	Pork Sausage ..	Informal	Sample contained undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative	Shop has been visited and the manager warned to display the declaration of preservative notice

TABLE F(a)—continued

Sample No.	Article	Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Offence	Action taken
1879	Pork Sausage	Informal	Sample contained undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative	Butcher has received a verbal and written warning to display the declaration of preservative notice
162 163 164 165 166 167	Peas (Processed)	Informal	Samples were all inadequately labelled and the labelling did not comply with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953	The merits of the Labelling of Food Order were discussed with the firms concerned and action is pending
FOOD	SAMPLES CONTAINING	FOREIGN	BODIES	
S483	Bread	Private	Sample consisted of a complete wrapped sliced loaf. Extending from the outer surface of one end crust and through the next six slices were dark brown patches in roughly spiral form consistent with the foreign matter having gained access to the dough before the final shaping of the loaf. Microscopical examination of a portion of the discoloured crumb revealed structureless matter and fragments of iron rust	Bakery manager interviewed and efforts made at the Bakery to determine nature of this contamination. A suitable apology was made to the customer
S490	Bread	Private	The sample consisted of a whole 'tin' loaf from which one end crust and a slice of bread had been cut revealing patches of a brown inclusion.	Owner of Bakery was interviewed. An apology has been made to the customer and Bakery staff instructed to be more careful in future

Sample No.	Article	Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Offence	Action taken
S490	<i>—continued</i>		On further slicing the loaf the foreign matter was found to extend about 2 in. into the loaf. Microscopical examination of the brown material revealed only structures characteristic of wheat and similar to those obtained from the normal crumb of the bread. The brown material was probably old dough	
S497	Loaf of Bread with Cockroach	Private	Sample consisted of an entire pre-sliced and wrapped small 'tin' loaf. When submitted the wrapping had been opened to reveal a cockroach some $\frac{7}{8}$ in. in length embedded in the end crust of the loaf	This Bakery is due for demolition. Insecticidal powder and aerosol sprays are used to keep the cockroaches out of the Bakery
S508	Buttered Crust of Bread	Private	Sample consisted of a buttered half of the end crust of a brown 'tin' loaf. Embedded in the edge of the crust a portion of the body of a cockroach was visible (about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. length of the rear end of the insect being visible on the surface of the crust). The presence of the cockroach renders the original loaf not of the quality expected by the consumer and renders the crust not fit for human consumption	Directors of Bakery interviewed and the Bakery inspected. Two dead cockroaches were seen. Insecticidal powder and sprays are being used to reduce the infestation. Very old premises — difficult to eradicate cockroaches altogether

TABLE F(a)—continued

Sample No.	Article	Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Offence	Action taken
S514	Pre-sliced Bread	Private	The bread was infected with a copious growth of mould hyphae and spores—probably a type of mucor. The sample consisted of an end crust and five slices of a small loaf. The 'crumb' of each slice had a reddish brown area in the centre found on microscopic examination to be due to a growth of mould spores	Bakery had had several complaints of this nature, all in relation to small loaves which are normally not mechanically cooled. A longer cooling period was then allowed since when there have been no complaints of this nature
S507	Cake in a mouldy condition..	Private	The sample consisted of portions of a cream layered cake, vividly green coloured patches of mould being visible extending from the cream surface into the cake crumb	General Manager of Bakery interviewed and the firm have renewed their instructions to the shops that all goods must be returned to the bakery for disposal at the weekend. Compensation was to be offered to purchaser
S517	Cream Doughnut	Private	Sample consisted of a cream filled doughnut, embedded in the underside of which was a fly. The condition of the carcass of the fly was such that it appeared to have been fried <i>in situ</i> with the doughnut. I am of the opinion that the presence of the foreign body renders the sample unacceptable for human consumption and not of the quality expected by the purchaser	Doughnut was obtained from the shop attached to a small bakery. Premises have been visited and inspected. The conditions found were satisfactory. Suitable apologies made to customer and firm has promised to be more careful in the future

Sample No.	Article	Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Offence	Action taken
S513	Cheesecake	Private	The cheesecake contained within the filling and exposed in the surface revealed when the cake was halved a dark reddish brown insect about $\frac{5}{8}$ in. long. No further identification was attempted but it bore a close resemblance to the steam fly or Blatella Germanica of the cockroach group of insects	Investigations have been carried out at the Bakery and every possible precaution taken to prevent such an occurrence
S515	Cheesecake	Private	The cheesecake contained within the filling and exposed in the surface revealed when the cake was halved a wasp and a blow-fly, total weight 0.2 grammes	The Directors and Staff of Bakery are at a loss to understand how anything foreign can possibly get into their cakes in view of all the precautions taken
S516	Cheesecake	Private	On receipt the half-cake was in one piece and superficial examination failed to reveal the presence of any insect infestation. Sample had been submitted at our request and there was no particular suspicion that the cake was at fault. On crumbling and careful examination the following foreign matter was found to be present: 1 Blow-fly, 1 fragment of a Blow-fly 1 leg of a fly attached to fruit fragment The circumstances under which	See comment for Sample S515

TABLE F(a)—continued

Sample No.	Article	Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Offence	Action taken
S516	—continued		<p>this foreign material came to light were consistent with the material having been baked in the cheese-cake. The presence of such foreign material depreciates the value of the cake and renders it not of the substance and quality expected by the purchaser</p>	
S492	Lunch Tongue	Private	<p>The tongue had already been removed from the tin and sliced before sample was submitted. In one portion a tarnished needle was visible about 1 in. long with the eye end protruding from the meat. The needle was strongly magnetic. The meat immediately adjacent to the needle and for about 1/8th inch beyond was darker in colour than the normal meat and was impregnated with iron. No reaction for iron was obtained in the rest of the sample of normal colour beyond the dark area. On an adjacent portion of meat a linear depression was clearly visible which matched up to the protruding end of the needle. The surface of the meat at the base of the depression and for about 1/8 in. beyond was also dark in colour and gave a reaction for iron</p>	<p>Letter sent to Importers asking for their observations. Apology received and assurance that all necessary action would be taken to avoid such an occurrence in future</p>

Sample No.	Article	Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Offence	Action taken
S500	Foreign Body from Meat Pie	Private	The foreign body consisted of matted hair attached to a small piece of tissue forming a flattened mass, black in colour, and measuring approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Microscopical examination indicated the hairs to be of bovine origin	The pie from which this small piece of hide originated was made in a private canteen and was brought to the notice of the Supervisor
S494	Foreign Body from Tinned Tomatoes	Private	Sample consisted of the original tin containing a small portion of tomato and a foreign body stated to have been dissected from one of the tomatoes. The foreign body was identified as a caterpillar measuring approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ in. in length	Letter sent to Importers who have brought the matter to the attention of the canners in Italy
2137	GROUND ALMONDS	Informal	Chemical composition of the sample was typical of almonds. The odour of the sample however indicated a degree of rancidity which was confirmed by the rather high acid value of the oil and the high value obtained by the Kreis test	The remaining stock in the shop has been examined and this brand of almonds is no longer stocked. The sample purchased was old stock and was the last carton of this particular brand
1255	DOUBLE CREAM	Informal	Sample contained 41.2% by weight of fat whereas 'double cream' is required to contain not less than 48% by weight of fat. Sample was deficient of approximately 14% of the required minimum fat content	Formal sample has been taken

TABLE F(a)—continued

Sample No.	Article	Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Offence	Action taken
2256	Double Cream	Formal	Sample was deficient of approximately 12% of the required minimum fat content	Farmer interviewed and advice given. Cream making at this farm has now been placed on a proper commercial basis
569	Lemon Juice	Informal	The sample was slightly turbid in appearance and had an abnormal odour. These characteristics, together with the presence of yeast cells and alcohol indicated that the sample was in a state of incipient fermentation	Grocery Manager of firm from where this sample was purchased was interviewed and stocks of this variety of lemon juice were to be withdrawn for examination
572	Lemon Juice	Informal	The sample was slightly turbid in appearance and had an abnormal odour. These characteristics, together with the presence of yeast cells and alcohol indicated that the sample was in a state of incipient fermentation	Vendor interviewed and all remaining bottles were collected from the shops concerned and returned to the suppliers
943	Lemon Juice	Informal	The sample was slightly turbid in appearance and had an abnormal odour. These characteristics together with the presence of yeast cells and alcohol, indicated that the sample was in a state of incipient fermentation	This lemon juice had deteriorated in stock at the shop. The remainder has been withdrawn from sale and destroyed

Sample No.	Article	Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Offence	Action taken
S489	Blackcurrant Health Drink ..	Private	Sample was an inferior product in that it contained the minimum permissible amount of natural fruit juice but probably the maximum amount of synthetic flavouring and colour	<p>This excess preservative in the two samples has been investigated at the factory concerned. It was stated that the foreman in charge of production, in order to produce a better drink, had been using for this particular Squash a dilution of one part of syrup to six parts of water instead of one part syrup to eight parts water. The firm concerned have been asked to adjust the preservative in their next delivery and in the meantime a 1—8 dilution is being used</p> <p>Shop visited—no old stock of Ice Cream Soda left. Director of firm interviewed. Several complaints of fermentation in Ice Cream Soda have been received and as much of remaining stock as possible was withdrawn from sale</p>
1162	Orange Squash ..	Informal	Orange Squash is permitted to contain not more than 350 p.p.m. sulphur dioxide, whereas the sample contained 441 p.p.m. sulphur dioxide	
S505	Orange Squash ..	Private	Cordials and Fruit Juices are permitted to contain not more than 350 p.p.m. sulphur dioxide, whereas the present sample contained 437 p.p.m. Sample, therefore, contained 24% in excess of the permitted amount of preservative	
S512	Ice Cream Soda ..	Private	The appearance of the sample was cloudy with a little flocculent matter, and this proved on microscopical examination to be a growth of yeast cells. The sample was probably old stock and not of the quality expected by the purchaser	

TABLE F(a)—continued

Sample No.	Article	Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Offence	Action taken
S522	Dandelion and Burdock Soft Drink	Private	<p>Sample was submitted for examination owing to its unusually light amber colour when compared to the dark colour of a normal sample. A comparison sample was purchased and the colour strength of the complaint sample was found to be only 40% of that of the genuine sample and its aroma was more of a lemon than the genuine Dandelion and Burdock. The higher sugar content of the complaint sample indicated possible incorrect compounding or admixture with another type of soft drink. No toxic or deleterious ingredient was detected in this sample</p>	Investigation has been carried out at the retail shop and at bottling premises
1788	Jam (Raspberry)	Informal	<p>Sample complied with the compositional requirements of the Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1953, but upon opening the sample the metal closure was found to be corroded and the surface layer of jam blackened. Iron estimation of the surface layer of jam revealed an iron content of 780 parts per million as compared with 12 parts per million of iron in the jam taken</p>	<p>Retail shop where sample purchased has now closed down. Owner of the business has been interviewed at his wholesale warehouse. The remaining stock of Polish Jam has been inspected and found to be satisfactory</p>

Sample No.	Article	Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Offence	Action taken
1788	—continued		from the bottom of the jar. Excessive iron contamination of the surface layer of the jam renders the sample not of the quality expected by a consumer	
2143	Piccalilli	Informal	Sample was presented for examination in a large glass jar, the metal closure of which was so much corroded that it had become perforated and was only removed from the jar with difficulty. The surface layer was then seen to be much contaminated and discoloured by iron from the closure. Sample was rendered not of the quality expected by a purchaser	This jar of piccalilli was one of three in the shop; the remaining two have been thrown away
S487	Canned Tomatoes ..	Private	The tin was received in an opened condition and the fruit visible in the tin was abnormally dark in colour. There was a high water mark inside the tin about 1 in. from the surface suggesting that the tin had never been completely filled. The tin content was 6l4 p.p.m. The traditional limit for extraneous tin in foodstuffs is 250 p.p.m. The sample was therefore unsatisfactory, containing an excessive amount of tin	The name of the retailer was not known so that no follow-up action was possible

DRUGS

Drug sampling increased during 1961, some 341 samples being examined as compared with 288 during the previous year. The proportion of samples found incorrect was, however, slightly less, ten samples being given adverse reports as compared with eleven in 1960. Only four samples were condemned for compositional defects; incorrect or inadequate labelling accounted for the remaining samples.

Rose Hip and Orange Syrup—Informal Sample No. 260— Formal Sample No. 2249

Both of these samples were found deficient of the declared content of Vitamin C. The informal sample was 33% deficient whilst the formal follow up sample contained only three-quarters of the declared minimum Vitamin C content. The labels of both these samples indicated, by their somewhat soiled and tattered state, that age and inappropriate storage conditions had contributed to the deterioration of the product.

Fever Powders—Informal Sample No. 29—Formal Sample No. 39

In all, eight separate samples of this product, all of the same brand name, were obtained. In the first instance two samples were submitted, and whilst the powders in each instance were uniform in weight among themselves those of the first sample averaged 24.8 grains whilst those in the second sample averaged 18.8 grains. Since no weight was declared—only a percentage composition being given—it was impossible to ascertain which sample was correct. It was, therefore, decided to obtain a further series of samples to get a better idea of the weight that the individual powders should be. The average weights of the six samples so procured were found to be 24.2, 26.1, 19.1, 25.1, 26.3 and 25.9 grains and it was, therefore, deduced that of the total of 8 samples examined six were within a tolerance of $\pm 10\%$ if the true weight of the powders were 25 grains (i.e. between 22.5 and 27.5 grains). The samples weighing 18.8 and 19.1 grains average weight per powder were, therefore, subjected to adverse reports as being deficient in weight. In due course the Sampling Officer visited the premises of the manufacturer and was astounded to learn that the actual intended weight of the powder should have been 20 grains and consequently the two correct samples (within $\pm 10\%$) had been condemned instead of the six overweight samples. Further investigation revealed that the formula was originally compounded about 1847 and that the packing process had remained unchanged during three generations of this family business. The powders were not weighed individually but measured with a small scoop which

was stated to be designed to deliver a weight of one scruple. Occasionally the powders would be checked against a one scruple weight which the proprietor produced and was found to be dated 1847. Incidentally, the proprietor had no scruples in admitting he did not know the weight of the powders in grains but was instructed that a scruple is equal in weight to 20 grains.

The formulation of this product was as antiquated as the method of packing and contained as active constituent 28.6% of potassium nitrate—hardly a substance to give to young children in these supposedly enlightened days—and yet the ease of obtaining eight samples from different vendors indicated a ready demand for this product!

This incident proves the desirability of indicating the actual weight of a preparation in a unit pack as well as a percentage formulation.

Glycerine Lemon and Honey—Informal Sample No. 511

The title of this product was considered to be misleading since no lemon was included in the declared formula. Although citric acid was an ingredient of this preparation this need not necessarily be derived from natural lemon and by itself does not constitute lemon. The Pharmacist responsible for this product was notified and replied that he was willing to amend the label to include 'lemon flavour' or to add a proportion of natural lemon juice.

Glycerine Lemon and Honey—Informal Sample No. 512

In addition to Glycerin, Lemon and Honey this sample also contained Syrup of Squills, Syrup of Ipecacuanha and Syrup of Tolu. Although the presence of these substances was declared in the formula printed in smaller type on the label the title of the product did not indicate their presence. Since these substances—especially the Syrup of Ipecacuanha—exert a greater therapeutic effect than the amount present might indicate to a lay person it is desirable that the title should indicate that the preparation is somewhat more than just Glycerin, Lemon and Honey. A memorandum issued jointly by the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry, The Proprietary Association of Great Britain and the Association of Public Analysts and dated December 1960 indicates that in such circumstances—

“Where reference is made in the title to any ingredients possessing therapeutic activity, this reference should be qualified by some word such as “compound” *if the ingredients mentioned are not those which exert the most important therapeutic effect or if the title does not incorporate the names of all therapeutically active substances contained in the preparation.*”

In this instance the manufacturers were acquainted with the above labelling recommendation and were advised to prefix the name by the word "Compound" or "Linctus".

Halibut Liver Oil Capsules—Informal Sample No. 681

The labelling requirements of Halibut Liver Oil Capsules have been clarified in the 1960 Addendum to the B.P. 1958 and officially came into operation on March 1st, 1961. This requires Halibut Liver Oil Capsules to be labelled with the Vitamin A activity (4,500 units per capsule) and the date of preparation. In actual fact these requirements are no different from those stipulated in the B.P. 1958, the monograph on Halibut Liver Oil Capsules requiring the date of preparation to be declared, whilst the general monograph on 'Capsules' stated that the quantity of active ingredient should be declared "unless otherwise stated in the individual monograph". Since no labelling directions regarding active ingredients were stated in the individual monograph, it is inevitable that some ambiguity should arise and that the statement regarding active ingredients should be omitted, as was the case of the sample in question.

The vendor was interviewed and undertook to rectify the labelling of the remaining stock on the advice given.

Compound Bismuth Lozenges—Informal Samples Nos. 676 and 678

Both of these samples were submitted in unlabelled paper bags, one bearing the advertisement ". . . . 's Chemists Confections—Sweets with a big difference". How rightly described, but how unfortunate! Although in these cases the contents of the packets might be regarded as relatively innocuous, it is instances of this kind that contribute to the amazing fact that more people die from poisoning in this country than die on the roads!

For some years past, it has been the policy of this laboratory to criticise the medicament sold from bulk and offered to the purchaser in an unlabelled bag or packet. In accordance with Section 11 of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act 1941, all substances "recommended as a medicine" should be labelled with the proper name of the substance and unless it is an official preparation of the B.P. or B.P.C. its quantitative composition must be declared. As stated in previous Reports, the operative word is "recommended", and technically the Pharmacist who sells Aspirin tablets in a plain bag and utters no word of advice on how to use them is committing no offence. Ethically, however, it is highly

desirable in the interests of public safety that such preparations should be clearly labelled and easily identifiable. The case of the young child who becomes ill—sometimes fatally—through eating drugs mistaken for sweets is of regular occurrence and more often than not due to the carelessness of parents in leaving dangerous substances in easily accessible places. If the substance is labelled, early administration of the requisite antidote is more readily facilitated and it is for this reason that the Pharmacists' co-operation in this respect is requested.

Influenza Mixture—Informal Sample No. 2245

A technical error was committed in this instance in that the sample was sold bearing an inadequate label which did not disclose the quantitative declaration of active ingredients. The Pharmacist was interviewed and ultimately submitted a label which was technically correct.

TABLE F(b). Drug Samples reported "Not Genuine"

Sample No.	Article	Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Offence	Action taken
260	Rose Hip and Orange Syrup	Informal	Sample was deficient of approximately 33.0% of the declared minimum Vitamin C content	Formal sample has been taken
2249	Rose Hip and Orange Syrup	Formal	Sample was deficient of 25% of the declared minimum Vitamin C content	Prosecution recommended, but summons dismissed owing to it having been issued in wrong name
29	Fever Powder	Informal	Sample was deficient of approximately 20% of average content of powders (23.8 grains)	} Manufacturer was interviewed and agreed to carry out more check weighings in future
39	Fever Powder	Informal	Sample was deficient of approximately 19.7% of average content of powders	
511	Glycerine, Lemon and Honey	Informal	Sample was labelled 'Glycerine, Lemon and Honey'. In the quantitative formula declared lemon was not included as an ingredient. When 'Lemon' appears in the title of a product a proportion of natural lemon juice or lemon oil should be present. Label was therefore misleading	Chemist interviewed and agreed to change the wording of the label to include 'lemon flavour'

TABLE F(b)—continued

Sample No.	Article	Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Offence	Action taken
512	Glycerine, Lemon and Honey	Informal	The sample was labelled in such a way that the words 'Glycerin, Lemon and Honey' were given prominence. In smaller type the formulation of the product was indicated to contain Syrup of Squill B.P.C., Syrup of Ipecacuanha B.P.C. and Syrup of Tolu. As these latter ingredients exert an important therapeutic effect the title should be qualified by some such word as 'compound' or 'linctus'	Letter sent to manufacturers
681	Halibut Liver Oil Capsules . .	Informal	Sample was inadequately labelled in that no Vitamin A potency per capsule and no date of manufacture appeared on the container as required by the B.P. Addendum, 1960	Vendor was interviewed and informed of the labelling deficiencies and undertook to correct these immediately
678	Compound Bismuth Lozenges	Informal	Lozenges were presented for sale in a plain unlabelled bag, and it is considered that it is desirable in the public interest that such medical preparations should only be offered for sale in a plainly labelled container	Chemist was interviewed and asked to label this preparation correctly in the future

TABLE F(b)—*continued*

Sample No.	Article	Formal- Informal or Private	Nature of Offence	Action taken
676	Compound Bismuth Lozenges	Informal	Lozenges were presented for sale in an unlabelled bag which bore the advertisement 'Simpkins Chemists Confections—Sweets with a big difference'. Whilst the lozenges were individually embossed with the words 'Bismuth Co' and it is unnecessary to label such a preparation, it is desirable in the public interest that such medical preparations should only be offered for sale in a correctly and plainly labelled container	Chemist was interviewed and asked to label this preparation correctly in the future
2245	Influenza Mixture	Informal	Sample was inadequately labelled and this omission constituted a contravention of the requirements of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941	Pharmacist interviewed and new label has been submitted which is correct technically

SWIMMING BATH WATERS

Reference to Table G will indicate that the good record established in the previous year (1960) when 100 per cent of the samples were passed as bacteriologically satisfactory has been maintained. This good standard can only be achieved by efficient and constant attention to detail by the Baths Managers and their staff who are to be congratulated on setting up a particularly fine record which is a safeguard to health for all persons using the baths.

TABLE G. Swimming Bath Waters Examined during 1961

Bath	Number Examined	Number having satisfactory bacterio- logical quality	B. Coli too numerous or total count more than 1,000 per ml.	Number in which Chlorine dose was of higher concentra- tion than desirable	Number in which Chlorine dose was of lower concentra- tion than desirable	Number in which pH was too low	% passed as bacterio- logically satisfactory
Aylestone	11	11	-	-	-	-	100
Cossington Street ..	10	10	-	-	-	-	100
Spence Street ..	6	6	-	-	-	-	100
Vestry Street ..	25	25	-	-	-	-	100
Wyggeston Boys School ..	7	7	-	-	1	-	100
TOTAL (Corporation Baths)	59	59	-	-	1	-	100
Humberstone Lido ..	17	17	-	-	-	2	100
Kenwood Pool ..	16	16	-	-	-	-	100
TOTAL (All Baths)	92	92	-	-	1	2	100

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS

Of 30 samples of Fertilisers examined during 1961 three were the subject of complaint. A sample of bone meal was supplied devoid of the necessary statement of analysis as required under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations 1960, whilst two other samples were condemned due to compositional deficiencies. Ammonium Sulphate was found to contain excessive free acidity and a sample of Superphosphate of Lime contained 3.1% excess of the declared phosphoric acid content (18%). This latter sample in containing an excess of phosphoric acid contravened the requirements of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act but such excess is regarded as not being to the prejudice of the customer.

Two of the 21 samples of Feeding Stuffs were rejected because of excess of the declared protein content. Although such excess would indicate that the customer would be getting more value than expected for his money, Ministry of Agriculture instructions are that samples should be rejected in which non-compliance with the statutory statement of analysis occurs whether the statement under-estimates or over-estimates the amounts of active constituents. The statutory statement of composition is, of course, supposed to be the result of actual analysis and limits of variation are prescribed to compensate to a pre-determined degree for any deviation due to sampling error consequent upon any heterogeneous nature of the material in question.

The following table H indicates the variety of samples examined.

TABLE H. Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Analysed in connection with the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act during 1961

Sample	Number examined	Number Satis- factory	Number Unsatisfactory		
			Compo- sition Incorrect	Statutory Declara- tion Defective	Total Unsatis- factory
Fertilisers:					
Bone Meal	2	1	—	1	1
Cuthbert's Flower Fertiliser	1	1	—	—	—
Dried Blood	1	1	—	—	—
Eclipse Fish Manure ..	2	2	—	—	—
Gray's Fertiliser ..	1	1	—	—	—
Hoof and Horn Meal ..	4	4	—	—	—
Liquinure	1	1	—	—	—
Liquid Manure	1	1	—	—	—
Natranure	1	1	—	—	—
Phostrogen	1	1	—	—	—
Solufeed	1	1	—	—	—
Spurt Compound Fertiliser	1	1	—	—	—
Sulphate of Ammonia ..	5	4	1	—	1
Sulphate of Potash ..	3	3	—	—	—
Superphosphate ..	1	1	—	—	—
Superphosphate of Lime ..	3	2	1	—	1
Thrive Compound Fertiliser	1	1	—	—	—
Feeding Stuffs:					
Baby Chick Mash ..	1	1	—	—	—
Chick Mash	1	1	—	—	—
Growers' Mash	2	2	—	—	—
Hen Battery Mash ..	1	1	—	—	—
Layers' Mash	1	1	—	—	—
Layers' Pellets	2	2	—	—	—
No. 5 Dairy Nuts ..	1	1	—	—	—
No. 9 Hi-Pro Dairy Nuts..	1	1	—	—	—
No. 45 Pig Fattening Meal	2	1	1	—	1
No. 88 Intensive Layers' Mash	2	1	1	—	1
No. 92 H.P. Int. Layers' Grain Balance Pellets ..	1	1	—	—	—
Nutramin Grain Balancer Dairy Nuts	1	1	—	—	—
Pig Finisher Meal ..	1	1	—	—	—
Poultry Grain Balancer Meal	1	1	—	—	—
Sow and Weaner Meal ..	2	2	—	—	—
Super Layers' Mash ..	1	1	—	—	—
Total ..	51	46	4	1	5

Private Samples—Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs :

Sample	Number examined
Linseed Cake	2
Total	2

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES EXAMINED FOR VARIOUS CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS AND THE PUBLIC

There is no doubt that we live in a highly scientific age and this is reflected, especially in industry, in the increasing use of science to regulate the quality and specification of nearly every item in daily use. For this reason the number of laboratories set up in industrial establishments of even comparatively small size has increased tremendously in recent years. It is, therefore, disappointing to study Table I and find that an organisation as large as the Corporation is not so progressively minded. Only two samples were received from Corporation Departments other than the Health and Water Departments. It may be that the facilities which can be offered by the City Analyst's Department are not wholly appreciated! The equipment in our possession enables us to assess and appraise many materials as well as merely to examine foods and drugs.

Other Local Authorities have found that the proper use of a scientific service has led to remarkable economies and often future maintenance expenses can be eliminated. A case in point can be quoted in that examinations of soil for sulphate content can enable steps to be taken during the construction of a building to prevent future deterioration of foundations. We have performed this service prior to construction of the new abattoirs in Leicester and advised the use of sulphate resisting cement. Nearby buildings constructed less than 10 years ago are suffering from foundation deterioration!

Table J illustrates the more progressive attitude of the private person—129 samples were examined in this category, which included the soil samples referred to above.

TABLE I

Miscellaneous Samples examined for various
Corporation Departments

Health Department				City Architect's Department			
Atmospheric Pollution Investigation:				Asphalt	..	..	1
Lead Peroxide Cylinders	59						
Rain Waters	..	36					
Daily volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide recordings	..	3,084					
		—	3,179				
Waters	..	..	6				
Miscellaneous:							
Atmospheric Deposit..	1						
Bath Waters	..	96					
Daily Samples of City Water Supply	..	248					
Ginger Wine	..	2					
Grit	..	..	1				
Urine	..	..	1				
Well Water..	..	2					
		—	351				
				Total	..		3,538

TABLE J

Miscellaneous Samples submitted privately by the Public

Article	No.	Article	No.
Foods, Drugs and Beverages:		Miscellaneous:	
Apples	1	Asphalt	1
Blackcurrant Sweets ..	2	Concrete	1
Bread	2	Deposits	4
Rheumatic Tablets ..	1	Dirty Milk Bottles..	4
Gin	2	Engraving Effluent ..	3
Human Milk	1	Explosive Powder ..	1
Jam	5	Food Colour	1
Limeade	1	Lime Stone	2
Nut Oil	2	Linseed Cake	2
Onions (Pickled) ..	1	Metal Turnings	1
Trifle Pack	1	Mineral Colour	1
Sausage	3	Pipes	1
Wine	1	Rock Dust	16
		Sand	1
		Shoe Compound	1
		Soils	6
		Solution from Processed Tanks	2
		Spring Water	2
		Waters	55
		Well Water	1
		Total	129

TABLE K
Samples submitted by Members of the Public under
Food and Drugs Act

Article	No.	Article	No.
Blackcurrant Health Drink ..	1	Meat Pie	1
Bleaching Cream	1	Milk	1
Bread	7	Orange Squash	1
Bread Cobs.. ..	1	Pickles	1
Broad Beans (Tinned) ..	1	Polished Rice	1
Butter	1	Pork Bone	1
Cake	3	Potato	1
Cheesecake	3	Prunes	1
Curry Powder	1	Rhubarb in Syrup	1
Deposit from Wine	1	Salmon (Tinned)	2
Dirty Milk Bottle	1	Salt	1
Doughnut	1	Soft Drinks	2
Foreign Body ex Meat Pie ..	1	Strawberries	1
Foreign Body in Tinned Toma- toes	1	Sugar	3
Ground Rice	1	Tea	2
Chocolate Flavoured Drink ..	1	Tomatoes (Tinned)	1
Lunch Tongue	1	Tomato Sausage	1
Margarine	1		—
Marmalade, Home Made ..	1	Total	51
			—

TABLE L

**Summary of Samples examined by Bacteriological Methods
during 1961**

Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	526
Pasteurised Milk supplied to Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Washed Milk Bottles (Estimation of Cleanliness)	..	..	..	..	..	..	268
Waters (for Water Committee)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,182
Waters (for daily examination of the domestic water supply)	..	..	..	..	..	..	248
Swimming Bath Waters	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
Shellfish	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Total						..	3,367

TABLE M

Ice Cream Samples

Year	Fat Average %	Milk Solids Average %	Sucrose Average %	Total Solids Average %	No. of samples examined
1952	8.8	8.8	13.0	—	110
1953	8.8	9.4	10.4	—	216
1954	8.7	10.5	14.4	—	77
1955	9.1	10.8	13.5	—	66
1956	9.8	11.7	12.7	—	51
1957	9.5	11.3	13.4	—	49
1958	9.4	11.2	—	35.1	45
1959	9.3	11.2	—	34.9	39
1960	8.7	11.1	—	35.6	42
1961	9.0	11.4	—	34.8	54

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Pollution of the atmosphere is checked by three different methods in this Laboratory. All the methods used are the official procedures recommended by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(i) The Standard Deposit Gauge

Three of these instruments are maintained and are sited as follows:

- (a) Town Hall—on the roof
- (b) Crown Hills—in grounds of City General Hospital
- (c) Western Park—on roof of Emily Fortey School.

The Standard Deposit Gauge consists of a large glass funnel of known dimensions leading to a vessel sufficiently large to hold a month's rainfall. The soot, grit and rainfall collected is examined at the end of each month and the results obtained are detailed in Table N. This method suffers from the defect that the amount of pollution recorded is dependent upon wind and rainfall. The results for a particular year are, therefore, not to be construed as an absolute measure of pollution; this can only be gauged by taking the trend of pollution over a number of years. This method is useful in providing a record of grit deposited from the atmosphere.

(ii) Lead Dioxide Candles

Four of these instruments are maintained, one at each of the following sites:

1. Town Hall roof
2. Westcotes Maternity Home
3. Western Park (Emily Fortey School)
4. Crown Hills (City General Hospital)

The Lead Dioxide Candle provides a monthly measure of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere. Sulphur dioxide upon subsequent oxidation provides a sulphuric acid content in a moist atmosphere which has a deleterious effect upon buildings, promoting decay of masonry, mortar and metals.

(iii) Volumetric Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Apparatus

This apparatus consists of a pump which draws a measured amount of air through a smoke filter followed by a washing device containing

hydrogen peroxide solution. A measure of the smoke and sulphur dioxide content of the air can, therefore, be assessed. Daily readings from each of six sites are taken in Leicester, these sites being operated in conjunction with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (D.S.I.R.) as a part of the National Survey of Atmospheric Pollution commenced in 1961.

The sites were chosen under the supervision of the D.S.I.R. and represent five types of district as enumerated below:

- (a) Residential area with high population density such as old terrace housing. (Nedham Street).
- (b) Residential area with low population density such as a housing estate or suburb. (Southfields and Brookfield).
- (c) Industrial area. (Frog Island).
- (d) Commercial area with central heating predominating. (Grey Friars and Salisbury Road).
- (e) Smoke Control area—which may be any of the above types.

The D.S.I.R. is responsible for the collation, analysis and publication of results which appear monthly as a Bulletin.

The average monthly readings obtained in Leicester for Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide are given in Tables P and Q respectively. Since three of the old sites were discontinued it is too early to make authoritative comments on the results obtained to date.

The mention of atmospheric pollution immediately conjures up visions of smoky chimneys. Unfortunately, atmospheric pollution is not restricted to this source alone, and the effect of smoking and diesel exhausts have been much publicised of late. It is well nigh impossible to breathe unpolluted air throughout the twenty four hours of the day. This is to a large extent due to selfishness of individuals who insist upon creating smoke by the burning of the tobacco weed, inhaling the noxious fumes and providing more for the irritation of the non-smoker and the annoyance of the cinema and play-goer.

Equally annoying and potentially hazardous to the motorist is the black and choking emission from the diesel engine. Well maintained and properly operated diesel engines emit hardly any smoke yet a great deal of smoke continues to be emitted from diesel vehicles on our roads. It is gratifying to learn that the D.S.I.R. in collaboration with the Ministry of Transport are investigating methods of measuring the smoke in diesel exhausts to see what enforcement measures can be taken to abate this nuisance.

TABLE N. Atmospheric Pollution
Figures obtained from Standard Deposit Gauge

Site of Gauge	Year	Average Monthly Rainfall Inches	Average Deposit in tons per square mile per month					Soluble Deposit	Total Deposit
			Insoluble Deposit						
			Tar	Soot	Ash	Total			
Town Hall Roof	1958	2.25	0.12	3.59	8.02	11.73	6.64	18.37	
	1959	2.03	0.12	3.16	7.19	10.47	7.61	18.08	
	1960	2.79	0.15	3.31	7.96	11.42	7.47	18.89	
	1961	1.83	0.16	2.88	9.42	12.46	6.00	18.46	
Crown Hills ..	1958	2.38	0.06	3.06	6.68	9.80	6.51	16.31	
	1959	1.74	0.06	2.18	4.18	6.42	4.93	11.35	
	1960	2.79	0.07	2.43	4.74	7.24	5.19	12.43	
	1961	1.85	0.07	1.59	4.06	5.71	3.83	10.21	
Western Park ..	1958	2.11	0.03	1.08	2.45	3.56	3.58	7.14	
	1959	1.49	0.05	1.40	3.17	4.62	4.08	8.70	
	1960	2.64	0.06	1.39	3.12	4.57	4.03	8.60	
	1961	2.02	0.05	1.07	2.16	3.28	3.71	6.90	

TABLE O
Atmospheric Pollution
Lead Peroxide method for Sulphur Dioxide
Average monthly figures

Month 1961	Station			
	Town Hall	Western Park	Westcotes	Crown Hills
January ..	3.5	1.8	2.2	1.3
February ..	3.2	1.1	1.4	1.0
March ..	3.0	1.2	1.5	1.4
April ..	1.8	0.6	0.9	0.5
May.. ..	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.50
June.. ..	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.5
July	0.9	0.5	0.40	0.5
August ..	0.8	0.35	0.35	0.45
September ..	1.2	0.40	0.35	0.30
October ..	2.3	0.8	0.6	1.45
November ..	3.2	1.4	1.5	1.0
December ..	3.3	1.7	2.3	1.6
Average Monthly Results ..	2.15	.91	1.06	.79

(Results expressed in mgms. SO₂ per 100 sq. cm. per day)

TABLE P
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION
Average Monthly Results for Readings taken during 1961
SMOKE
 (Results expressed in milligrams per 100 cubic metres of Air)

Month, 1961	Belgrave	Crown Hills	Western Park	Southfields	Grey Friars	Salisbury Road	Nedham Street	Brookfield	Frog Island
January ..	15	12	10	18	19	16	-	-	-
February ..	12	10	7	12	15	11	-	-	-
March ..	14	12	9	14	18	15	-	-	-
April ..	7	5	6	9	11	8	-	-	-
May ..	5	5	4	6	9	7	-	-	-
June ..	Sites Discontinued			5	8	6	-	-	-
July ..				4	5	4	9	4	7
August ..		Ditto		3	5	4	10	3	6
September ..		Ditto		4	7	5	11	5	10
October ..		Ditto		7	11	8	15	7	11
November..		Ditto		16	18	18	21	16	17
December ..		Ditto		21	26	27	27	27	25
Monthly Average, 1961	+11	+9	+7	10	13	11	*16	*10	*13
1960	9	8	7	9	13	11	-	-	-
1959	11	8	9	9	15	9	-	-	-

†Average for five months only
 *Average for six months only

TABLE Q

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Sulphur Dioxide (Volumetric Method). (In Parts per 100 Million Parts of Air v/v)

Month, 1961	Belgrave	Crown Hills	Western Park	Southfields	Grey Friars	Salisbury Road	Nedham Street	Brookfield	Frog Island
January ..	6.2	2.0	5.1	3.7	12.2	7.0	-	-	-
February ..	5.0	2.0	3.3	2.6	10.2	4.0	-	-	-
March ..	6.2	3.2	3.7	4.0	12.1	7.4	-	-	-
April ..	2.8	1.3	2.3	2.1	7.3	3.2	-	-	-
May ..	2.0	1.4	1.7	2.0	4.2	3.1	-	-	-
June ..	Sites Discontinued			2.0	3.5	3.5	-	-	-
July ..	Ditto			2.0	3.5	3.0	4.0	2.6	3.9
August ..	Ditto			1.2	2.3	2.3	3.2	2.0	2.4
September ..	Ditto			1.8	3.9	2.5	4.3	2.2	3.7
October ..	Ditto			2.2	5.5	3.6	6.5	2.7	5.4
November..	Ditto			4.0	8.3	6.1	7.8	4.6	6.4
December ..	Ditto			6.1	12.0	9.2	10.7	7.0	11.4
Monthly Average, 1961	†4.4	†2.0	†3.2	2.8	7.1	4.6	*6.1	*3.5	*5.5
1960	3.4	1.7	3.1	2.8	8.1	5.0	-	-	-
1959	3.9	3.0	3.6	2.9	8.7	4.3	-	-	-

†Averages for five months only.

*Averages for six months only.

RADIOACTIVITY

Throughout the year routine examinations are carried out for the level of radioactivity in the air and water.

The radioactivity of the air is measured by monitoring the daily smoke stains obtained in the volumetric atmospheric pollution smoke and sulphur dioxide apparatus. Since the volume of air passed per day through these smoke stains is only of the order of 70 cubic feet, the radioactive material collected from the atmosphere is normally only of a very small magnitude, and the apparatus at our disposal being only of the simplest nature, the data collected can only provide an indication of the relative variation of any radioactivity present. Nevertheless, valuable information has been obtained and on the resumption of nuclear explosions by the Russians an abrupt increase in radioactivity was recorded on the 17th September in Leicester. It may be remembered that the first Russian bomb exploded in this series was one of low to intermediate yield and was detonated on the 1st September, 1961. At no time was the radioactivity of the air in Leicester excessive and only had a significant value for short periods, the maximum reached being only approximately one fifth of the maximum tolerable amount, (i.e. 100 micro-microcuries per kilogram of air). At the time of writing (April 1962) the level of atmospheric radioactivity is of little significance.

It may be of interest to recall that the L.C.C. announced on 23rd September, 1961, that the fission dust contained Iodine 131 and Barium 140 in quantities having no physiological importance and the amount of long lived Strontium 90 was less than one thousandth part of the total radioactivity.

When radioactive dust is deposited this material is washed by the rainfall into rivers and reservoirs. There is, therefore, an obvious time-lag in impounded waters reaching their maximum activity; this was shown by our measurement of drinking water for radioactivity. The maximum was actually reached in January 1962 after which there has been a decline in radioactivity. Treatment and filtration of the water was shown effectively to reduce the radioactive contamination so that at no time was the radioactivity of drinking water regarded as excessive.

TABLE R
Samples Submitted by the Water Department

Routine Samples:

Waters (Chemical)	..	..	..	..	..	2,279
Waters (Bacteriological)		..	..	..	..	2,182
Waters (Biological)	..	..	..	..	..	164
Waters (Radioactivity)		..	..	..	..	25

Special Samples:

Alum Solution (used in water treatment)				128
---	--	--	--	----	----	-----

Miscellaneous Samples:

Deposit	..	..	..	..	..	7
Insect	..	..	..	..	..	4
Sediment	..	..	..	..	..	9
Sand from Thornton Pressure Filters	..			..	..	1
Worm	..	..	..	..	..	1
Soil	..	..	..	..	..	8
Total						<hr/> 4,808 <hr/>

OTHER ACTIVITIES

As in previous years, the Department has had its usual quota of activity other than actual analytical work.

The work and facilities of the City Analyst's Department have been expounded in lectures to organisations, including:

The Men's Fellowship, Uppingham Road Baptist Church.
(2 lectures).

Pharmacy Students Association.

Emmanuel Young Wives' Group, Loughborough.

St. Adrian's Young Wives' Group, New Parks.

Health Visitors (Leicester City). (2 lectures).

etc.

Members of the City Analyst's staff have also actively supported the lectures arranged by the East Midlands Section of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, of which body the City Analyst is Chairman.

Civil Defence has also been fully supported and monthly Meetings of the City Scientific Intelligence and Reconnaissance Officers' Sections have been arranged, your Analyst being the Senior Scientific Intelligence Officer for the City. In this sphere of activity I must express appreciation for the interest and keenness shown by Mr. J. Smart and by an ex-member of the staff, Mr. Harold Bee, who have taken great interest in the preparation of exercises.

Finally, appreciation must be expressed for the cordial relationship which exists between this Department and the Chemistry Department of the College of Technology. Thanks must be expressed to Mr. L. P. Priestley (Head of Chemistry Department), Dr. Broadbank and other members of the College staff for permission to use their apparatus and instruments such as the Gas Chromatograph and for help and advice in solving some of the problems which come our way.

Report on the Public Health and Food Inspection Department for the year 1961

(G. A. HILLER, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.)
Chief Public Health Inspector

By the end of the year the Department had suffered the loss of several inspectors and experience has shown that there is little chance of finding replacements except through the Council's own training scheme.

During the year two articled pupils qualified as Public Health Inspectors.

An important step forward in staff training was the decision taken during the year to send selected pupils to the Sandwich course at Birmingham College of Further Education.

The practical training requirements of the Public Health Inspectors' Education Board for the new Diploma have made it difficult for smaller authorities to give full practical training. In October, 1961, the Health Committee agreed to assist authorities in the County of Leicester in this respect.

It is a very great pleasure to report that Mr. C. W. Stacey, D.F.C., a Specialist Inspector in the Department was awarded a Fellowship of the Association of Public Health Inspectors and the Quinton Prize for a Paper entitled "Some Aspects of Food and Drugs Administration".

Towards the end of the year the Slum Clearance Committee had, regretfully, to slow down their programme somewhat following the reduction in the building of Corporation houses on account of financial considerations.

An increased number of houses has been inspected for repairs under the Housing Act, 1957.

The programme of Smoke Control for domestic premises proceeds as approved in September, 1958, but it is all too clear that if a worthwhile area of the City is to be dealt with in a reasonable time the programme will have to be accelerated. The Eyres Monsell Estate is

situated within the area covered by the No. 6 Smoke Control Order which came into force on 1st November, 1961; very bad weather followed almost immediately and some difficulty has been experienced in getting householders to meet their obligations. It is unfortunate that local authorities are not empowered to prohibit the sale of unauthorised fuels in smoke control areas. Householders should understand that they alone are responsible in law if they emit smoke from their chimneys through burning bituminous coal.

In the sphere of food inspection a new high figure has been reached for animals slaughtered for food in Leicester—201,176 carcasses. Once again the inadequacy of the present slaughtering facilities is emphasised. The Slaughterhouses Report prepared as required under the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, has been approved by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and by April, 1963, we should have generally improved slaughtering conditions in Leicester.

Public resentment against unnecessary noise continues and an increased number of complaints was received. The purchase of a noise level meter has proved most useful.

My thanks are due to all members of my staff for the part they have played in pressing on with the Health Committee's endeavours to maintain and, where possible, improve environmental health conditions in Leicester.

STAFF

The establishment is made up as follows :

- 1 Chief Public Health Inspector
- 1 Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
- 14 Specialist Inspectors :
 - 5 Meat Inspection
 - 4 Housing (Slum Clearance)
 - 1 Cafés and Restaurants
 - 1 Food and Drugs Sampling
 - 2 Smoke Abatement
 - 1 Senior District Inspector
- 16 District Inspectors (4 vacancies)
- 10 Pupil Inspectors (4 vacancies)
- 1 Chief Clerk
- 8 Clerks
- 1 Rodent Officer
- 4 Rodent Operators (2 vacancies)
- 5 Sanitary Assistants
- 1 Abattoir Assistant

GENERAL SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Complaints

The following complaints were received and investigated :

Housing Defects	..	..	..	..	825
Choked and Defective Drains	..	..	..	..	253
Water Supply—Defective or Insufficient	..	..	..	..	26
Flood Water in Houses	..	..	..	..	39
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	28
Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	..	21
Accumulations of Offensive Matter	..	..	..	..	88
Factory Conditions (Sanitation)	..	..	..	..	54
Smoke Nuisances	..	..	..	..	58
Grit Nuisances	..	..	..	..	8
Fumes and Steam	..	..	..	..	6
Noise Nuisances	..	..	..	..	57
Offensive Odours	..	..	..	..	79
Infestations :					
(a) Insect Pests	..	..	..	..	204
(b) Rats and Mice	..	..	..	..	1,506
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	124
Total					3,376

SYNOPSIS OF INSPECTION WORK

				Inspections
Dwelling Houses :				
For Housing Defects under Public Health Act	..			2,337
Under Housing Acts—				
Overcrowding	..	..	..	63
Inspections	..	..	..	3,231
Clearance Area Inspections	..	..	..	2,017
Dangerous Structures	..	..	..	24
Meetings with Owners or Tradesmen	..	..	..	1,317
Rent Act, 1957—				
Certificates of Disrepair	..	..	..	30
Drainage—				
Tests and Inspections	..	..	..	1,603
Infected Dwelling Houses—				
Infectious Disease Enquiries	..	..	..	572
Common Lodging House	..	..	..	26
Houses-Let-in-Lodgings	..	..	..	152
Van Dwellings	..	..	..	465
Industrial Premises :				
Factories	..	..	..	438
Noise Nuisances	..	..	..	148
Carried forward				
	..	..	..	12,423

				Inspections
Brought forward	..	..	..	12,423
Smoke Abatement :				
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	337
Visits re Smoke, Industrial, Smoke Control Areas, etc.				2,245
Shops Act, 1950—				
Health and Comfort Provisions	..	..	..	13
Leicester Corporation Act, 1956				
Hairdressers' Premises	..	..	..	38
Nuisances :				
Offensive Accumulations	..	..	..	151
Offensive Trade Premises	..	..	..	18
Keeping of Animals, Poultry, Swine, etc.	..		..	28
Tips (Refuse)..	..	..	..	26
Ditches and Watercourses	..	..	..	19
Verminous Premises	..	..	..	200
Food :				
Inspections for Supervision of Food—				
Slaughterhouses and Cold Stores	..		..	293
Food Warehouses	..	..	..	488
Markets—Retail Fish	..	..	..	334
Retail Provision	..	..	..	396
Wholesale Fish	..	..	..	312
Wholesale Fruit and Vegetables			..	297
School Kitchens	..	..	..	10
Dairies	..	..	..	230
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 :				
Bakehouses	..	..	..	119
Fish Frying Premises	..	..	..	24
Food Manufacturing Premises	..	..	..	250
Food Vendors' Vehicles	..	..	..	116
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens	..	..	..	948
Shops—Meat, Fish, Grocers and Greengrocers, etc.				1,197
Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Section 16 :				
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	320
Sampling Visits :				
Foodstuffs, Water, Rag Flocks, etc.	..		..	1,607
Merchandise Marks Act	..	..	..	309
Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act	..			1
Pet Animals Act, 1951 :				
Shop Premises	..	..	..	23
Total				22,772
Re-inspections				17,947
Grand Total				40,719
Notices—Served—Informal				1,697
Formal				141
Complied with —Informal				1,495
Formal				73

Drainage, Sanitation and Water Supply

During the year further progress was made in the demolition of houses lacking in separate water supplies and separate water closets, viz. 143 houses without internal water supply and 414 houses sharing water closets were dealt with.

The number of known cesspools in the City is 48 and pail closets 35.

Drainage work done in default:				Cost
1 House	Broken water closet basin	..	..	£9 10 6
1 House	Obstructed drain	..	..	£3 15 6
1 House	Defective drains	..	..	£76 15 4
17 Houses	Defective combined drainage system..			£1,100 3 7

Swimming Pools

Regular visits were made to the Corporation indoor public baths and the outdoor swimming pools, and samples of the water for bacteriological examination were taken at the time of inspection. All the samples from the Corporation baths were satisfactory, and one sample from an outdoor pool was reported as not being of the expected bacteriological quality. Two samples had a slightly acid value and following advice by the Public Health Inspector further samples proved to be satisfactory.

Number of samples taken :			
Corporation Baths	..	..	50
Private Pools	..	..	40
			—
Total	..	..	90
			—

There are four Corporation indoor baths, two public open-air pools privately owned and a pool at the Wyggeston Boys' School.

Disinfection and Disinfestation

The work done by the disinfecting and disinfestation staff is shown in the following table :

Houses disinfected	..	..	..	58
Houses disinfested	..	..	..	624
Bedding, clothing, etc., steam-treated	..	..	..	289
Articles disinfected prior to export..	..	..	..	218

Periodical fumigation of flour mills is supervised by the Public Health Inspectors.

Food Poisoning Investigations

Number of persons (cases and contacts) from whom			
faecal specimens were collected	..	..	2,045
Number of specimens	..	..	6,328

Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949
Report for 12 months ended 31st December, 1961

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agricultural
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Columns (1), (2) and (3)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2)	399	87,581	16,137	104,117	Nil
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification ..	108	1,231	329	1,668	Nil
(b) Survey under the Act	83	4,187	303	4,573	Nil
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose) ..	208	2,337	3,482	6,027	Nil
III. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections. (To be completed only if figures are readily available)	855	7,755	4,114	12,724	Nil
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Section II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats .. (Major	25	Nil	5	30	Nil
(Minor	83	1,114	324	1,521	Nil
(b) Mice .. (Major	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Minor	83	146	288	517	Nil
V. Number of infested properties (in Section IV) treated by the L.A. (Figures should NOT exceed those given at Section IV) ..	191	1,260	617	2,068	Nil
VI. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments. (To be completed only if figures are readily available)		(Figures not available)			
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
IX. Legal Proceedings ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	4	57	36	97	Nil

69 Wasps nests destroyed.

417 Pigeons trapped and destroyed.

Common Lodging House

There is only one common lodging house in Leicester which continued to be used during the year with little cause for complaint. Accommodation is for males only and is rarely occupied to capacity (88 beds). There is also a number of beds for casuals of both sexes at 'Hillcrest' under the control of the Welfare Department.

The common lodging house was visited 26 times during the year.

Movable Dwellings

During the year 1,018 visits were made to 22 sites.

These are mostly demolition sites near to the City centre which are used by undesirable caravan dwellers. As soon as they are moved from one site they occupy another.

The fact that although 33 summonses were issued none was actually served, shows how difficult it is to prevent the misuse of land by these people.

Showmen's Guild Site

This site is used as winter quarters by about 33 members of the Showmen's Guild and was well conducted and gave no cause for complaint.

Knackers' Yards

There is only one Knacker's Yard in Leicester and it has been well conducted during the year.

Offensive Trades

There are 10 registered premises in which offensive trades are carried on in the City.

Once again the hope is expressed that a more suitable site will be found for the Hide and Skin Market in the near future. Whilst the business is well conducted, from time to time nuisance is caused to workers in neighbouring factories.

Pet Shops

There are 28 shops covered by licence under the Pet Animals Act, 1951. The licensing conditions have been observed in all cases.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections and Re-Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	60	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2,077	426	50	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	7	3	—
Total	2,137	433	53	—

*i.e., Electrical Stations (Section 103(1)), Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) insufficient ..	3	3	—	2	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ..	59	63	—	49	—
(c) not separate for sexes ..	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	2	2	—	2	—
Total ..	65	*69	—	54	—

(*This total includes 25 notices served in previous years but complied with in 1961)

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Total number of outworkers in August, 1961, was as shown below :

Wearing Apparel, Making, etc. ..	..	1,277
Umbrellas, etc. ..	..	10
Basket Makers and Repairers ..	..	1
Printers and Lithographers ..	..	14
		<hr/>
Total ..	..	1,302
		<hr/>

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Industrial Smoke

The control of industrial and other non-domestic smoke emissions is carried out through notifications of the installation of furnaces, prior approval of new boiler plant, heights of new chimneys and by smoke observations.

During the year 337 smoke observations were carried out involving 89 firms but it was only necessary to serve the statutory notice in 26 cases.

Hand firing is giving way increasingly to mechanisation and in any case as the smoke control areas programme proceeds such plant will cease to operate as the method is not permissible.

Industrialists and business firms are encouraged to give notice of failures and breakdown of their boiler plant. Every opportunity is taken of making and maintaining contact with stoker manufacturers, fuel suppliers and plant engineers.

Prior Approval

Eight applications for "Prior Approval" were received and passed during the past year; in three cases such approval was given subject to the installation of smoke density and alarm equipment.

Notification of New Furnace Installations

In addition to "Prior Approval", 55 notifications of new furnace installations were received, mostly from the Building Inspection Department. In all cases these notifications were approved although with some modifications.

Following are the figures for the last five years including the "Prior Approval" applications; it will be seen that the leaning towards gas and liquid fuel continues.

Year	Coal Hand	Coal Mechanical	Oil	Coke Hand	Wood	Gas
1957	1	4	13	7	—	—
1958	—	3	14	1	2	—
1959	—	18	39	6	—	3
1960	—	12	51	7	—	10
1961	—	8	34	6	—	15

Complaints made by the Public

Complaints of Smoke	58
Complaints of Ash, Soot, Grit and Dust	..	..	..	..	8
Complaints of Fumes and Steam	..	..	..	..	6

Action taken by Industrial Firms involving works

New boilers installed	..	..	..	..	2
New mechanical stokers or firing units installed	..	..	..	..	16
Grit and dust collection plant installed	..	..	..	..	1
Smoke density equipment installed	..	..	..	..	1
Fume nuisances (change of process or plant)	..	..	..	..	4

Railway Smoke

The reduction of smoke from this source continues as the dieselization programme proceeds. In addition, arrangements have been made for the erection of notices on the track where it enters a smoke control area giving warning to locomotive drivers and firemen to minimise the emission of smoke. Maps showing the location of these areas have been posted on locomotive depot notice boards throughout this area.

Non-Industrial Smoke

Enquiries are continually being received from householders as to the location of proposed smoke control areas; in addition, inspectors are asked for advice regarding defective chimney flues and domestic appliances. In every case a satisfactory remedy has been found and in the majority the householders have started burning smokeless fuel.

Smoke Control Areas Programme

Work continues on the programme approved by the City Council in September, 1958.

Six Smoke Control Orders are now in force.

		Dwellings	Other Premises	Area (acres)
No. 1 Order, "St. Matthews"	..	752	10	27
No. 2 Order, "City Centre"	..	45	511	44
No. 3 Order, "Lee Street"	..	127	346	50
No. 4 Order, "Church Gate"	..	98	321	49
No. 5 Order, "Aerodrome"	..	6	29	467
No. 6 Order, "Lutterworth Road"	..	2,863	61	755

A further Order has been made by the City Council which covers 1,910 dwellings, this now awaits confirmation by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. In addition surveys of two other areas are in progress.

The alterations to the fireplaces in the three Areas which became 'Smoke Controlled' in 1961 involved a great deal of supervisory work by inspectors and greatly increased work in the office.

As an aid to householders in future smoke control areas a booklet has been compiled entitled "Your Questions Answered". It has been prepared in the light of experience gained in firegrate survey visits but is based on the Ministry's Circular No. 28/60.

The booklet is being issued prior to the first visit of the Inspector which is about eighteen months before an Order becomes operative.

During 1961 the Health Committee gave additional financial assistance toward the cost of the adaptation of the fireplaces in four necessitous cases to the extent of £81 8s. 0d.

Twenty-four boiler installations were given exemptions to continue burning bituminous coal under the three Orders which came into force in 1961. All were fired by mechanical stokers and conditions were laid down to secure proper working and maintenance as well as the use of the fuel for which the stokers were designed. Two further exemptions were given to enable the process of bacon smoking to be continued.

Some slight difficulty has been encountered in enforcing the provisions of these Orders but it has not been necessary to institute proceedings in any case.

NOISE AND VIBRATION

Complaints received	..	..	57
Complaints confirmed	..	..	28
Complaints not confirmed	..	..	29
Nuisances abated	..	..	24
Cases outstanding	..	..	4
Total visits	..	..	261

Now that the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, has been in force for over a year the similar powers under the Leicester Corporation Act, 1956, have been repealed. The first twelve months brought many complaints, several of which were not nuisances to which the Act related.

In all cases an inspection was followed by advice on how to abate the nuisance, but in three cases the companies concerned sought advice from consultants. It is pleasing to report that in each case the inspectors' recommendations were confirmed although in one instance some additional work was suggested.

The noise level meter has proved useful in providing scientific evidence as to noise levels though it does not replace the inspector's personal opinion as evidence. The instrument has been helpful in expediting the abatement of nuisances and also in two cases requests have been received for advice regarding noise in offices and a survey with the meter has aided the companies concerned in reducing noise levels.

The majority of confirmed complaints arise from noise nuisances occurring at night time.

HOUSING

During the last five years the following houses have been built in Leicester :

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Total
By Housing Committee ..	1,277	677	1,030	863	587	4,434
By Private Builders ..	384	483	295	247	283	1,692
Totals	1,661	1,160	1,325	1,110	870	6,126

The 587 Corporation houses built in 1961 were on the following estates:

New Parks	12
Thurnby Lodge (City) ..	11
Evington	67
Stocking Farm	39
Eyres Monsell (County) ..	152
Thurnby Lodge (County) ..	226
Nether Hall (City)	80
Total	587

The total number of houses built by the Corporation since the war, i.e. from 1946 to the end of 1961, was 15,059.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Slum Clearance

During the year the following clearance areas were represented to the Council through the Slum Clearance and Re-development Committee.

Area No.	Name		C.O. or C.P.O.	No. of Houses	Other Buildings
267	Syston Street	.. ..	C.P.O.	215	15
268	Emerald Street	.. ..	C.P.O.	284	12
269	Littleton Street	.. ..	C.O.	2	—
270	Grundon Street	.. ..	C.P.O.	42	3
271	Bradgate Street	.. ..	C.O.	4	—
272	Jarrom Street	.. ..	C.P.O.	21	1
273	Main Street, Humberstone	.. ..	C.O.	8	—
Total ..				576	31

In addition, 45 individual houses have been represented for demolition and a further 87 have been demolished. Closing Orders were made under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957, on six houses.

Individual Unfit Houses, 1953-1961

Act under which Action taken	Houses repre- sented to Health Com- mittee	Houses on which Order made	Statutory U/T not to re-let	Houses vacated	Awaiting removal
Housing Act, 1957 Sec. 17—Dem. Orders..	354	323	27	320	34
Housing Act, 1957 Sec. 17—Closing Orders	76	70	3	70	6
Housing Fin. Prov. Act, 1958	102	102	—	92	10
Voluntary Undertakings	—	—	11	11	—
Housing Act, 1957 Sec. 18—Closure of Rooms	4	4	—	4	—

Progress annually has been set out below:

		Representations		No. of Houses	
		C.O.	C.P.O.	In Orders	Confirmed
1953	..	—	1	..	270
1954	..	—	5	..	670
1955	..	—	6	..	155
1956	..	14	7	..	577
1957	..	23	11	..	1,076
1958	..	27	24	..	769
1959	..	2	11	..	1,104
1960	..	4	19	..	519
1961	..	3	4	..	576

Property Enquiries

4,880 enquiries were answered relating to the expectation of life and outstanding repair notices on dwelling-houses which were changing ownership.

RENT ACT, 1957

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair were as follows :

		1958	1959	1960	1961
Applications received ..	..	415	155	57	30
Certificates granted ..	..	54	37	10	6
Certificates cancelled ..	..	59	23	15	4
Undertakings accepted ..	..	292	101	32	15
Applications withdrawn or pending ..	..	28	13	—	5

The total inspections of dwelling-houses under the Housing and Public Health Acts and action taken are summarised in the Table which follows.

Eight hundred and eighty houses in selected areas were inspected on a house-to-house basis with a view to bringing them up to a satisfactory standard of fitness by the service of notices requiring repairs. This work was taken up again in 1960 when 307 houses were dealt with. One interesting feature which has been revealed is the considerable extent to which houses have become owner-occupied in recent years.

HOUSING STATISTICS

For year ended 31st December, 1961

1.—Unfit Dwelling Houses—Inspection.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,683
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	7,609
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	1,540
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	5,248
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	634
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,572

2.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their officers	1,321
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	3
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	5
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	140
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	46
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	42

C—Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	40
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	87

D—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957	6
---	---

Number of houses dealt with under Housing Financial Provisions Act, 1958	5
--	---

FOOD HYGIENE

During the year 1,622 inspections were made in premises where food is prepared for sale, e.g. meat products, cakes and pastries, fried fish, ice-cream, prepared meals as in snack bars, restaurants and hotels.

Notices requiring maintenance, cleansing and improvements were served in 278 cases.

One hundred and sixteen food vending vehicles were inspected.

Food shops, cold stores and market stalls necessitated 3,017 inspections.

Under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, the following deficiencies were found:

Insufficient or unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation	..	90
Absence of Notices re hand washing	.. ..	49
Insufficient provision of sinks, washbasins and hot water	..	50
Absence of clean towels at washing points	.. ..	46
Insufficient accommodation for outdoor clothing	.. ..	26
Absence of protective clothing (overalls, gloves)	.. ..	12
Absence of first aid equipment	.. ..	69
Dirty food rooms	.. ..	156
Dirty utensils and equipment	.. ..	14
Working surfaces, counters not non-absorbent	.. ..	29
Defective surfaces to floors, walls, etc.	.. ..	35
Insufficient storage and removal of refuse	.. ..	53
Food not protected from risk of contamination	.. ..	77
Miscellaneous	.. ..	14

Meat Inspection

The number of slaughterhouses available in Leicester is as follows :

Private slaughterhouses at Cattle Market	.. ..	13
Other private slaughterhouses	.. ..	2
Institutional slaughterhouse	.. ..	1

The Council's Slaughterhouses Report was submitted to the Ministry early in the year and it is intended that the proposals shall take effect in April, 1963.

Four new slaughterhouses are to be erected and building has started on one of them.

Two existing private slaughterhouses are to be brought up to standard and the outcome of the Report proposals will be that five slaughterhouses will be situated at the Cattle Market and the only 'outside' slaughterhouses will be one privately owned and an institutional slaughterhouse with a very small throughput.

The new scheme will make for more hygienic slaughtering and will facilitate meat inspection. Quite apart from the criticisms of the existing premises which I have made in previous years, the need for improved and more commodious premises is seen in the fact that the number of animals slaughtered for food during 1961 was over 200,000.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Totals
1956	17,478	2,797	4,321	97,500	45,466	167,562
1957	18,666	2,434	3,301	96,751	48,418	169,570
1958	18,710	2,974	1,964	91,249	59,206	174,103
1959	17,397	2,084	1,928	105,910	57,301	184,620
1960	19,128	2,202	3,314	100,728	54,909	180,281
1961	21,046	2,257	3,059	118,397	56,417	201,176

Total Number of Animals Slaughtered, 201,176, comprising

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Totals
Public Abattoir ..	16,680	1,601	1,935	94,976	53,804	168,996
Private Slaughterhouses ..	4,096	229	967	22,731	1,850	29,873
Casualties ..	270	427	157	690	763	2,307
Totals ..	21,046	2,257	3,059	118,397	56,417	201,176

Carcases Inspected and Condemned. 1961

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	23,303	3,059	118,397	56,417
Number inspected	23,303	3,059	118,397	56,417
All Diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci— Whole carcasses condemned	36	48	59	122
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned ..	4,115	—	1,262	2,181
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ..	19.72	1.57	1.12	4.08
Tuberculosis only— Whole carcasses condemned	8	2	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned ..	216	—	—	577
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .. .. .	.96	—	—	1.03
Cysticercosis carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	55	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	55	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—

Total Weights of Meat Condemned, 1961

	English Meat		Imported Meat		English Offal		Imported Offal		Totals	
	T.	C. Qrs. lbs.	T.	C. Qrs. lbs.	T.	C. Qrs. lbs.	T.	C. Qrs. lbs.	T.	C. Qrs. lbs.
Cattle Market Slaughterhouses ..	27	2 - 5	-	- - -	42	3 2 19	-	- - -	69	5 2 24
Private Slaughterhouses	-	9 2 17	-	- - -	5	4 - 15	-	- - -	5	13 3 4
Wholesale Meat Depots	-	- - -	-	17 2 16	-	- - -	-	14 2 16	1	12 1 4
Totals ..	27	11 2 22	-	17 2 16	47	7 3 6	-	14 2 16	76	11 3 4

SUMMARY OF FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED

Tons Cwt. Qrs. lbs.					Other Foodstuffs, etc.	
Fish (excluding					Baby Foods	.. 95 tins
Shell Fish) ..	4	4	1	11	Bacon ..	.. 358 lbs.
Shell Fish:					Biscuits ..	.. 12 lbs.
Mussels ..	-	1	2	-	Black Pudding ..	.. 20 lbs.
Other					Bread ..	.. 5 lbs.
Shell Fish..	-	1	3	15	Butter ..	.. 60 lbs.
Fruit					Cake Mixture ..	.. 19 lbs.
..	6	6	-	26	Cakes ..	.. 398
Vegetables					Cereals ..	.. 258 lbs.
..	11	-	-	17	Cheese ..	.. 219 lbs.
Meat:					Cocoa ..	.. 8 tins
English ..	27	13	3	19	Coconut Desiccated..	1,300 lbs.
Imported ..	-	17	2	16	Coffee ..	.. 50 tins
Offal:					Condiments ..	.. 32 lbs.
English ..	47	7	3	19	Custard Powder ..	.. 41 tins
Imported ..	-	14	2	16	Eggs, Fresh ..	.. 117
Poultry, Game, etc.					Eggs, Frozen/Liquid	11 tins
Chickens and Hens	..	..	..	153	Fish Cakes ..	.. 238
Hares and Rabbits..	..	..	..	7	Fish Paste ..	.. 33 tins
					Fish ..	.. 1,556 tins
					Flour ..	.. 8 lbs.
					Fruit, Dried ..	.. 87 lbs.
					Fruit ..	.. 10,539 tins
					Fruit Juices ..	.. 493 tins
					Horlicks ..	.. 24 tins
					Ice Cream Blocks ..	.. 133
					Ice Lollies..	.. 85
					Jams ..	.. 646 jars
					Jellies ..	.. 10 jars
					Lard ..	.. 89 lbs.
					Meat ..	.. 2,973 tins
					Meat (cooked) ..	.. 150 lbs.
					Meat Paste ..	.. 13 jars
					Milk and Cream ..	.. 839 tins
					Miscellaneous ..	.. 460 tins
					Peanut Butter ..	.. 21 jars
					Pickles ..	.. 229 jars
					Puddings ..	.. 21 tins
					Rice ..	.. 517 tins
					Salt ..	.. 28 lbs.
					Sauces ..	.. 77 bottles
					Sausages ..	.. 102 lbs.
					Soups ..	.. 1,040 tins
					Spaghetti ..	.. 74 tins
					Sugar ..	.. 4 lbs.
					Sweets ..	.. 865 lbs.
					Tea ..	.. 167 lbs.
					Vegetables..	.. 5,748 tins
					Vinegar ..	.. 38 bottles

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS—FOOD

Statute under which proceedings were instituted	Default or Offence	Fines £ s. d.
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960	Smoking whilst serving apples ..	2 0 0
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960	Smoking whilst setting out fruit ..	1 0 0
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2	Rhubarb in syrup containing string and wire	20 0 0
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 6	Deficiency of 25% vitamin C in Rose Hip and Orange Syrup Case dismissed	
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2	Cockroach in Cheese Cakes ..	10 0 0
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2	Flies in Battenberg Cake	10 0 0
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2	Cockroach in Bread	10 0 0
Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, Section 2	Apples falsely labelled	2 0 0

CITY OF LEICESTER CLEAN FOOD GUILD

The following Table shows the number of premises in respect of which Certificates have been awarded by the Guild:

Trade	Applications	Certificates granted
Bakers and Confectioners	21	21
Catering Establishments	32	28
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers ..	14	9
Fruiterers and Greengrocers ..	9	9
Grocers and General Stores ..	137	80
Ice Cream	1	1
Manufactured Meat Products ..	9	3
Retail Butchers	42	30
Sweets	7	7
Licensed Premises	1	1
Totals	273	189

Membership continues at about the same number as in previous years and most of the removals have been necessitated by retirement, change of user and redevelopment schemes.

Certificates of membership are displayed as well as attractive window transfers. Some traders use the statement “Member of Clean Food Guild” when advertising.

ICE CREAM

Bacteriological Results

Prepacked and Loose	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Total
Prepacked ..	13	1	—	—	14
Loose	45	11	8	7	71
Total	58	12	8	7	85

The majority of the above bacteriological samples have been taken from retailers of “loose” ice cream. Unsatisfactory results have been followed up at the place of manufacture, and after investigation further samples have been taken and Grade I results obtained. Soft ice cream samples from vehicles producing this product have all been bacteriologically satisfactory. Nevertheless with the increasing use of this type of vehicle, for the manufacture of ice cream it is desirable that these vehicles should be licensed with the local authority. The Minister of Health and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have power under Section 21 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, to make Regulations for the issue of such licences. At the moment all these vehicles, together with their equipment, are comparatively new, but with increasing use maintenance problems could arise which would be more easily controlled if the local authority had powers of licensing. It is an anomaly that while premises where ice cream is manufactured must be registered, there is no such provision for vehicles used for this purpose.

Chemical Analysis

Number of “loose” ice cream samples	42
Number of “prepacked” ice cream samples	12
	—
Total	54
	—

All the above samples were reported as satisfactory and full details appear in the Public Analyst’s section of this report.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1960

Sampling 1961

Pasteurised Milk (Bottles and Cartons)	..	..	344
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk (Bottles and Cartons)	..	..	53
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Channel Islands Milk (Bottles)	..	..	9
Sterilised Milk (Bottles)	..	..	104
Pasteurised Milk ($\frac{1}{2}$ pints from school supplies)	..		38
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) Milk	..	..	16
Pasteurised Milks for Phosphatase Test only (Bottles)	..		541
Total			1,105
Number of Methylene Blue Test failures	..	..	1
Number of Phosphatase Test failures	..	..	Nil

The above results indicate that all milk sold in Leicester is of a high bacteriological standard, and that pasteurised and sterilised supplies are satisfactorily heat treated. This reflects great credit on all those engaged in the production and distribution sides of the industry, for it is not easy to maintain such high standards when the labour position is so difficult. The dairy engineering industry is also to be congratulated, for without the equipment which, with proper maintenance, produces such consistently good results, control by processing dairies and food and drugs authorities would be much more difficult.

Milk Vending Machines

Number of samples taken	106
-------------------------	----	----	-----

There are some 40 milk vending machines in the City, some in factories and others on private sites to which the public have access.

All the samples were examined chemically and bacteriologically and proved satisfactory.

One complaint of cartoned milk was due to the presence of loose wax floating in the milk. This had come from the base of another carton and was taken up with the manufacturers. No further complaints of this nature have been received. All milk sold in this way in Leicester is date coded.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk Bottles

There are eight bottle washers in operation at the five processing dairies in the City. These range from the type dealing with 20,000 bottles per hour to the small washer, the output of which is only a few hundred each hour. These washers have been sampled at least once each month and any unsatisfactory results followed up with advice and further samples.

Number of bottles taken	..	..	..	268
Number unsatisfactory	..	..	..	25

(An unsatisfactory bottle has a count of more than 600 bacterial colonies)

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Milk Sampling

Practically all the milks which are taken for bacteriological examination are also examined chemically. One sample only was reported as unsatisfactory and this was a sterilised milk containing added water. The neck of this bottle under the metal closure was broken and as part of the sterilisation process involves complete immersion, water entered the bottle through the imperfect neck. This is a most unusual occurrence and the dairy concerned was given a warning.

Number of samples taken for chemical analysis

Bacteriological samples which are also treated as informal samples for chemical analysis	..	..	..	551
Dairy control samples also examined chemically	..			541
Formal Samples	..	..	..	12
Ex-farm supplies sampled at receiving dairies	..		..	284
				<hr/> 1,388 <hr/>

Biological Milk Sampling

Twenty samples of milk produced at the seven farms within the City boundary were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory during the year for biological examination. They were all reported free from tubercle bacilli and one which was positive for brucella abortus was satisfactorily heat treated.

Fresh Cream Sampling

There is no statutory or advisory bacteriological standard for fresh cream, and "cream" is not included in the definition of "milk" in the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960. Therefore although cream is potentially more dangerous than milk from a bacteriological point of view it is not subject to the same strict control.

During the year samples of fresh cream on retail sale were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination:

Number of samples taken	94
Number reported as positive for Escherichia coli, Type 1 (faecal coli)	22

All the above positive samples were investigated, in the case of raw cream at the farm concerned or, where the cream had been subjected to heat treatment, at the processing dairy. As a result of these investigations and subsequent recommendations there was an improvement in the bacteriological quality of further samples.

In view of the increasing sales of cream and the publicity attached to these sales, it seems logical that a bacteriological standard for this product should be introduced as soon as possible.

Sampling of Food and Drugs (other than Milk)

The following is a summary of samples submitted to the Public Analyst. Full details appear in the Public Analyst's section of this Report.

Food samples—Formal	14
Informal	794
Drug samples—Formal	1
Informal	340
<hr/>	
Total ..	1,149
<hr/>	

All unsatisfactory samples were investigated with the retailer, wholesaler or manufacturer concerned and a full report prepared on each case for the Health Committee. Where necessary warning letters were sent, and in one case where a sample of Rose Hip and Orange Syrup was deficient in Vitamin C, proceedings in the Magistrates' Court resulted in the summons being dismissed as it had been served on the wrong company.

Numerous complaints of foreign material in foodstuffs were dealt with during the year. Four prosecutions were taken in respect of:

- (1) Wire and string in can of rhubarb
- (2) Flies in Battenberg cake
- (3) Cockroach in cheesecake
- (4) Cockroach in loaf of bread

A fine was imposed in each case. The other complaints were dealt with by warning letters to the firms concerned.

Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887-1953

A successful prosecution under the above Acts for falsely labelling “Laxton Superb” apples as “Cox Orange Pippins” was taken during the year. Another offence for falsely labelling Australian Corned Beef as “Produce of Argentina” was referred to the local authority in whose area the labelling had been carried out. The authority concerned decided not to prosecute but to warn the firm responsible for the false label. It is interesting to note that this case was the result of the discovery of a large consignment of corned beef in a local warehouse and which was proved to be at least seven years old, although the cans were freshly labelled. This corned beef was originally Government stock held for any possible national emergency and then disposed of with labels removed through trade channels for resale to the public. Some of the cans were in a rusted condition and at least two had an excessive tin content. The majority of the cans were of Argentine origin, but some were embossed with the name of the packers in Australia. Enquiries proved that this was Australian Corned Beef although the new labels proclaimed it to be “Produce of Argentina”. This appeared to be an attempt to pass off old stock as new, but unfortunately as the labelling offence took place in the area of another local authority the matter had to be passed on.

Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) Orders

Several warnings were given during the year to shopkeepers and stallholders on the Retail Market, for failing to display a notice giving the country of origin of imported tomatoes and apples. The provisions of the above Order in relation to other imported products were generally found to be properly observed.

Bacteriological Sampling of Desiccated Coconut

In view of the discovery throughout the country of salmonella organisms in supplies of desiccated coconut from Ceylon regular samples were taken from stocks held locally.

Number of samples taken	..	..	..	303
Number positive for salmonella bacilli	..	..	..	5
Number positive for salmonella paratyphi B	..	..	..	6

With the improvement of the hygienic control of the production of desiccated coconut in Ceylon, with only approved mills engaged in the

export trade, there was a considerable decrease in the incidence of positive samples.

All the contaminated coconut was surrendered and destroyed. Thirteen hundred pounds were dealt with in this way.

Bacteriological Examination of Shellfish

Number of samples taken	..	..	...	9
Number of samples unsatisfactory		..	..	Nil

All the above results which relate to mussel and oyster samples were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Experimental Station, Bangor, North Wales. They were all reported as Sanitary Grade I indicating that the bacteriological cleanliness of these shellfish sold in the City is very satisfactory. The laying beds are situated principally on the coasts of Norfolk, North Wales and Cornwall.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Number of samples taken—Formal	..	..	2
Informal	..	..	49
			—
			51
			—
Number of samples reported as unsatisfactory:			
Not complying with statutory declaration		..	4
Statutory declaration incorrect	..	..	1
			—
			5
			—

All the foregoing samples were submitted to the Public Analyst in his capacity as the official Agricultural Analyst. All unsatisfactory results were followed up with further samples which all proved to be satisfactory. Unsatisfactory results were notified to retailers and manufacturers and reasonable explanations obtained.

Rag Flock and Other Fillings Act, 1951

Number of samples taken	..	..	..	6
Number of samples reported satisfactory	..		..	6

HEALTH EDUCATION

Talks and Demonstrations

Lectures Given			
Student Health Visitors	..	..	15
Student District Nurses	..	..	2
Home Helps ..	..	..	6
Students, Teachers, etc.	..	..	2
Food Handlers, etc. ..	..	..	3
Adult Schools, Church Fellowships, etc.	..		25
Total ..			53

Assistance has also been afforded to University and other students required to prepare theses and seminars on environmental health subjects during their vacations.

A public health inspector from Israel spent several days in the Department during the summer.

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